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FRUIT BIGGER THAN MAN'S HEAD

Right: The fruit of the Nigerian palm grows where the fronds join the tree's pole. A rope of creepers is all an Ibo climber needs to get up the smooth trunk of the bafflingly tall tree.

Left: The fruit of the Nigerian palm tree is bigger than a man's head as can be seen in the picture and heavy enough to make it a sizable load.

Jayaprakash—A Mystery Man

(SEE PAGE 4)

NIGERIA'S PALM OIL

BY DONALD MACROW

ANYONE who can get enough to eat by picking up the fruit which falls from the trees in the back garden has little incentive to read for a degree in agriculture. This sums up much of the palm oil situation in Nigeria, where European estates produce less than 5 per cent of the annual crop. The other 95 per cent comes from African farmers who have never cultivated an oil palm in their lives.

Though there is much of a "pennies from heaven" feeling about the bulk of the palm oil crop, it is still one of Nigeria's biggest industries, worth nearly five million pounds a year in exports. Some 350,000 tons of palm kernels and 150,000 tons of palm oil leave the country annually, and a similar quantity of oil is eaten locally.

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It is now some 40 years since palm oil research was started. For years the pace was slow; but since the war large sums of money have been granted to the Oil-Palm Research Station near Benin City, Western Provinces — first £152,000 for three years from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and then £531,000 for the following three years (1949-52) from the newly formed Oil Produce Marketing Board, whose activities cover research. Staff have not been easy to find and most of the money spent so far has gone into buildings and similar capital assets.

The main discovery, so far, has been that no-one knows very much about the palm oil! In the Benin City area the tree averages about 12 to the acre over self-seeded areas of secondary forest. In parts of the Eastern Provinces, once known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate, oil palms are up to 100 per cent of the trees found, or 75 to the acre. The oil industry is quite as old as the slave trade — and still an honest scientist will admit that no-one knows how the oil palm feeds or why it occurs where it does occur.

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Though the tree is self-seeded, it is still not truly wild. It follows in the tracks of man, growing in the secondary forest which soon swarms over the clearings left by the ancient system of shifting cultivation. Soil analysis in natural oil palm areas shows such a deficiency in phosphates that there is more in the standard solution used in the tests than in the sample tested! Indeed, how secondary forest of any sort grows in what amounts to a natural form of sand culture, is a complete mystery. There are very nearly no minerals in the soil, which is thought to be sand about 100 feet thick over particularly poor rock.

Yet the palm bears fruit after four years. The trunk forms after seven years and grows subsequently at the rate of about one foot a year. As no-one knows how all this happens, it is very difficult to find out what fertiliser to put where.

Work of more immediate practical value is being done on the processing side, where speed and cleanliness have an enormous effect on the finished quality. Fruit picked in the morning must be processed in the afternoon, or the free-fatty-acid content will have risen enough to spoil the oil's sale value. To help keep up the quality, in 1926 the Government introduced hand presses like small cider presses to replace the primitive pestle and mortar. The reaction of the African palm oil producer was much like the Luddite riots in the United Kingdom; though now, some 25 years later, the grey-market value of these hand presses is about 100 per cent up on their initial cost.

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Recently, Pioneer Oil Mills have been introduced by the Department of Commerce and Industries. The mill is steam-driven and costs about £6,500, erected on the site. One mill, working on a single shift all the year round, will handle the produce of about 1,000 good oil palm acres. The palm fruits all

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WEEK-END FUN

Lady (at reception): "Where's that pretty maid who was handing round the cocktails?"

Friend: "Are you looking for a drink?"

"No, dear. I'm looking for my husband."

* * *

Two men were discussing a mutual acquaintance. "Nice fellow," said one, "but have you noticed how he always lets his friends pick up the dinner bill?"

"Yes," replied the other. "He has a terrible impediment in his reach."

* * *

A Hollywood producer was filming a Biblican scene. Things were not going too well, and he raved and stormed about the studio. "Listen to me, you guys!" he shouted. "I'm paying a thousand dollars a day for this sound apparatus and I mean to get my money's worth. When those Ten Commandments are broken I want to hear'em break! Get me?"

* * *

An employer, on leaving his office, was instructing his secretary what to say if anyone called while he was out. "I may be back this afternoon," he told her. "And then, again, I may not."

"Yes, sir," she said. "Is that definite?"

* * *

"What are you thinking of?"

"Oh, nothing much."

"Don't be so self-conscious."

* * *

A very plain bishop was visiting one of his rectors who had a small daughter. When the little girl was brought into the room she sat down and stared at him.

"Darling," said her mother, "go and shake hands."

But the child went on staring, and then, as if recollection had come to her, she said, "I once gave you some nuts at the Zoo."

* * *

"I don't know whether I ought to recognize him in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seaside was very slight."

"But you promised to marry him, didn't you?"

"Yes, but that was all."

* * *

The butcher had sent his new errand boy with a bill to old Mrs. Smith in the hope that she would pay. The boy returned to the shop looking very pleased.

"Well, did Mrs. Smith pay the account of eleven shillings?" asked the butcher.

"Yes, sir," answered the boy. "I gave her the nine shillings change, and she said she will bring the pound note herself on Saturday.

* * *

"I'm a bit worried about my wife," said Brown. "She was talking in her sleep, and saying, 'No Frank. No, Frank.'"

"Well, what are you worrying about?" demanded his friend. "She said 'No'. Didn't she?"

* * *

How on earth do you manage to save money?"

"I make it just a little faster than my wife can spend it."

* * *

The hostess had retired to another room, leaving her small daughter with her guests. Said one, "She isn't very P-R-E-T-T-Y, is she dear?" spelling out the word.

"Neither are you, you old W-I-T-C-H," retorted the child.

It was in a little Spanish town. The moon shone brightly. The scent of flowers had never been so sweet. A real night for romance.

The young man stood beneath a balcony and serenaded the beautiful senorita. Ater a few moments a flower pot hurtled through the air and hit the young man on the head.

"Who threw that?" he asked, indignantly.

"I did," answered the girl.

"But don't you like my singing?"

"I love your singing," she breathed, "but I never did like that flower pot."

* * *

For a birthday treat the small nephew of a well-known actress went to one of her performances for the first time, and at the end of the show was taken to her dressing room. After she had asked him how he had enjoyed the play, he asked rather worriedly: "Do you really kiss that man?"

"Well," said his aunt, smiling, "yes, as a matter of fact, I do."

A look of revulsion, slightly tinged with incredulity, appeared on the boy's face.

"Doesn't he 'mind?'" he said.

"Darling, I'll marry you if we have to live on bread and water!"

"I know, dear, but where would we get the bread?"

* * *

His Legacy

Several months ago a friend of mine became seriously ill, and the doctor told him he had but a short time left. Soon afterwards, my friend began spending every spare moment in a recording studio. His only explanation was, "I'm doing important work." No amount of coaxing could bring further explanation.

A few weeks before he died he invited me to his home. Greeting me with the exclamation, "Well, it's finished!" he unlocked a cupboard, revealing rows of reels.

"What are those for?" I asked. "A film projector?"

"No," he replied, "they're recording tapes. You see, I can't leave the children much money, but I can help them to grow up. On these tapes I've recorded everything from bedtime stories to the facts of life. I want my youngsters to remember their Dad and feel he is close to them. In this way I'll be with them for a long time."

SIGHT SEEING IN NEW YORK

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

NEW YORK-BASED stewardesses of American Airlines, who obviously have devoted a great deal of their time off in exploring the city, now come up with what appears to be a comprehensive three-point formula for sight-seeing in the world's largest city.

And it's handy information for these girls to know in their jobs because airline passengers ask these widely-informed girls lots of questions about New York City.

Before you begin exploring, these girls suggest that you read up on the history of New York and its growth in order to get proper perspective. One of the best ways to do that, they say, is to visit the Museum of the City of New York (Fifth Avenue between 103d and 104th Streets). The museum, free to the public, contains more than 5,000 exhibits which display to a fascinating degree by means of pictures, miniature models, maps and documents, the growth of the city from Indian days to the present.

PANORAMIC VIEW

Next, these girls say, acquire a couple of broad views of this great city, either by day or night. One of the most inexpensive ways to do this, they point out, is to take the Staten Island Ferry from Lower Manhattan.

A five-cent fare provides a five-mile trip down the Harbour which permits a wonderful panoramic view, to the stern, of the lower Manhattan skyline. One sees the Brooklyn water front and the ferry passes Castle William on Governor's Island, Ellis Island and its notable immigration station, the Statue of Liberty, and, finally, reaches Staten Island, New York City's country home.

Then, our stewardesses suggest, take a bird's-eye view of the city by visiting the observation floors of the Empire State Building or the RCA Buildings in Radio City, either day or night. Slightly more expensive than this, but well worth the money, according to the airline women, is the boat trip around Manhattan by the Sightseer of the Circle Line.

Third step, they suggest, is to get a close-up view. Again, one of the pleasantest and most inexpensive methods consists in going up on the top deck of a Fifth Avenue bus, starting at Washington Square. Or a guided "rubberneck" bus tour, taking in Chinatown, the Bowery, Wall Street, and Central Park, provides another quick view, they add.

Now, the airline women say, you are ready to go back to the places and areas of the city which appeal to you. New York City, of course, offers something to meet every taste.

Theatres, night clubs, restaurants, concert halls, radio and television shows, they point out, comprise prime attractions in New York and their variety is limited only by one's pocket-book or one's ability to get tickets. Even capturing the free ones offered by radio and TV, they point out, constitutes quite a victory.

ALL ATTRACTION

For a woman, a window-shopping tour up Fifth or Madison Avenues, between 33d and 59th Streets, past notable exclusive shops and department stores, is a "must", they say. Among these, they point out, are a number of stores with interests exclusively for men.

An art enthusiast, they suggest, will be interested in the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Cloisters, the Frick Collection, the Hall of Fame, or the Whitney Museum. They offer a variety ranging from primitives to the latest gasp of modern art.

Museums of special interest would include the American Museum of Natural History and its associated Hayden Planetarium; the American Numismatic Society; the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum; Museum of the American Indian, and the Pierpont Morgan Library.

The special flavour of New York, which impresses one with how really great a port it is, can be had by visiting the notable Washington Market, wholesale produce centre, or the Fulton Market, wholesale fish centre, or the push-cart markets down on Bleecker Street or on upper Park Avenue at 111th Street.

The list is endless, according to the air women, but one can get most of this information from the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 500 Fifth Avenue, or in Hepburn's Complete Guide to New York City, a most up to date, authoritative, and inclusive guide book.

And now, having provided you all this useful information, the airlines women wish to point out that American Airlines has made an arrangement with the Astor Hotel—which lies smack in the middle of Times Square—whereby one may buy from two to seven nights accommodations and elect a choice of eight popular trips in as neat a "package" for New York visiting as one could wish.

Tunnel In The Sky

By Arthur R. Pastore, Jr.

WHEN M. Saussure, a swiss scientist, first proposed a vast underground highway to be constructed through the Alps more than a century and a half ago, his idea was laughed at as fantastic.

Yet, today, Saussure's grand-scale plan to link the three countries of France, Italy, and Switzerland via a direct overland route, stretching from Paris to Rome, is fast becoming a reality.

The world's longest road tunnel will pierce Mont Blanc, one of Europe's tallest mountains. The tunnel in the sky will extend for seven and a half miles—four times longer than the longest road tunnel in the world! And at heights of 4,000 or more feet.

It will take 1,500 skilled men about 3 years to build the tunnel at a cost that has been estimated at about $20,000,000, which will be financed jointly by the French Italian and Swiss Governments.

When completed, the Mont Blanc passageway will link Chamonix in France with Cormaiore in Italy. The border of Switzerland will fall somewhere in the middle of the highway under the highest peak of the Alps.

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More important than the engineering feat itself, is the fact that the tunnel is the vital link in an all-weather route through the Alps so that it will be possible for cars to go directly from France to Switzerland, to Italy, without making a detour around the Mediterranean. It will mean a saving of 187-1/2 miles on the direct highway from Paris to Rome. What this will mean to future defense or military plans cannot be fully estimated. However, the Mont Blanc tunnel planners are figuring every emergency and constructing the roadway so that it can be used by the heaviest known tanks and military material in case of war.

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The man behind the Mont Blanc Tunnel is a 45-year-old Italian millionaire, well-known in European engineering circles. Count Lora Totino, who once purchased the summit of the Matterhorn on speculation, has long fought for the building of the tunnel. When he was unable to persuade any of the three governments to back him in his plans, he started out on his own to build the tunnel.

With his own crew, Totino began drilling through Mont Blanc's 15,771 feet of ice, snow and rock. When he had pierced the mountain for about a half mile, he was urged to stop, due to international difficulties between France and Italy over the rights to the tunnel. It was then that the Count again decided to try to influence the three nations to come to an agreement on the project. Several years later, he won his point, and now the tunnel is going to be built. Totino thinks that snow-capped Mount Blanc is the tunnel digger's dream, due to the vertical layers of rock formation, which make boring easy.

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The tunnel has already been dug out for a distance of some 4,000 feet on the Italian side of the mountain. Soon road crews working in an advanced clip expect to bore through Mont Blanc averaging about 30 feet a day. Later on, when the tunnelling must go through hard granite formation the work will get more difficult. However, even that difficulty has been counted into the plan. Specially-built Swedish machines will be used for that part of the operation, and while the going may be tougher, it will not be impossible.

Geologists warn that the road crews must be on the lookout constantly for water, for in the course of the digging, an underground lake may be breached, and the whole tunnel may be flooded.

According to the plans, the tunnel will stretch 39 feet in width with a height of 32-1/2 feet. This allows for two sidewalks for maintenance and repair crews, in addition to middle-of-the-road barrier.

No important detail has been

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Photography For The Layman

I—BACKGROUND

By Miss Viccaji

IN our days of rapid advance, most of the relatives of Tom, Dick and Harry possess at least a Baby Brownie or a Box camera.

Your last birthday, if not the previous one, must almost certainly have made you the proud possessor of one of the beginners' models—the type with which you can safely play around without much danger of stepping into the wrong exposure.

I would advise beginners to experiment with instantaneous shots in the sunlight to start with, so as to keep clear of the indoor time-exposures that would lead the beginner into labyrinths of confusion.

The thrill of being the hand behind the clicker might at first lead you into a great deal of hasty mistakes. If you are a little more than indifferently interested in this hobby, you find yourself taking pride in every commendable picture you have created, and will be equally disappointed with the ones you expected to be more striking than they have turned out to be.

If you wish to avoid such disappointments, remember the platinum rule for the beginner—the picture you see in your view-finder before you click, is in colour, which will invariably be pleasanter than the final print in black-and-white. For instance, you will be surprised how mediocre that breath-taking flame—red of the skirt looks in the print. Your fiancee's milk-and-roses complexion with the colour flying to her cheeks while you aim the lenses at her—the print will record none of this, except the glow of delight in her eyes. Then, if you are not satisfied with the effect produced, remember that your picture lacks the contrast that clear-cut light and shade can give, not the soft shades of the complexion or the pastel-shades of the dress.

Key-Note

Contrast, therefore, is the key-note of a good snapshot. Let us, for a moment concentrate on the importance of choosing the right background for the subject in hand. In order to show the subject at an advantage, the background must needs produce a different line-effect from that of the subject. You will achieve this effect by planning the picture in your mind before sealing it with a click.

Try not to be overcome with satisfaction when the focussing looks perfect. A clear picture need not necessarily be a perfect one.

Before "placing" your subject, look around for a suitable background. If your subject is a figure wearing material with a large flowered print, or a checked ensemble, the best background would be a plain wall or a rugged stone wall. If your garden looks its best and you cannot resist making it the background for your pictures, then try not to let your subject pose for the shot. Give it the natural, casual look of a stroll in the garden in a plain dress,

Selection of background.

or of children romping in the sun.

In The Garden

You must sometime have been tempted to photograph the prize Dahlia growing in your garden or an attractive cluster of Cannas. With a Box or Baby-Brownie this will not be very easy as you cannot go closer to the subject than four feet without blurring the picture.

For this remember to take the picture from the right distance, concentrating on the sharpness of the focus, which will naturally involve more of the surrounding flowers and bushes.

Later, if the snap is clear and if your prize-flower stands out from the background, you can enlarge the favourite and mask off the rest of the background. A deep-coloured flower can stand out in a picture if you tilt the camera upwards a little, yourself crouching on the ground so as to have the flower with the sky for a background. If the flower is of a light shade you should try to take it against a dark background, such as the trunk of a tree some feet away, or against leaves far enough to be just out of focus, so that the subject stands out in sharp lines.

It is very important to avoid the angle at which leaves form the immediate background for flowers, as it happens more often than not that the flowers get lost amidst the sheen of the leaves which surround them. In a black and white picture, the light catches both the leaves and the flowers in the same degree.

Snap with a vivid background.

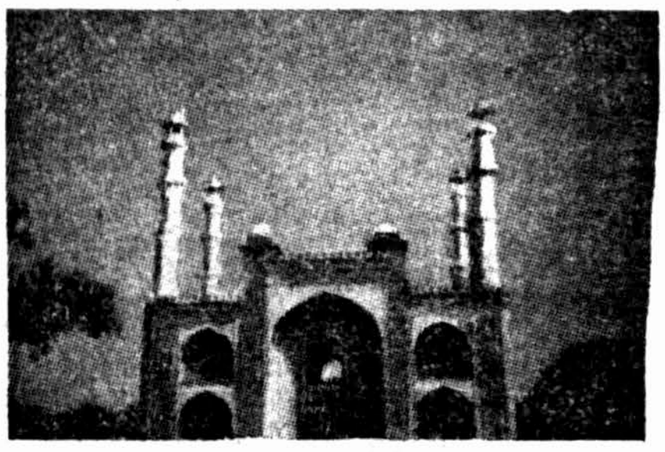
Buildings

For photographs of buildings the view can either be against the sky, or with a stretch of pathways, or a street in the FOREGROUND. The former view is apt to catch the buildings at a somewhat distorted angle as it would very probably be too close a shot for anyone of human stature to take in the right proportion. The latter method is more pleasing to the eye, as the distance lent by the foreground presents the building in its right perspective.

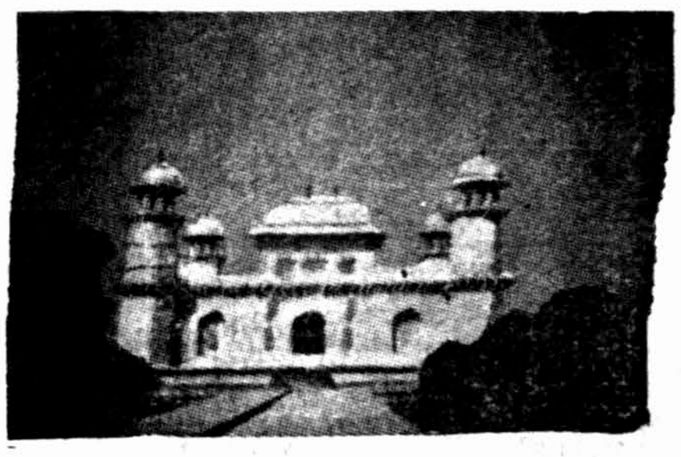
So much for contrast between the subject and its background or foreground. It is also interesting to note that experiments are effective with a background that goes in harmony with the subject. For instance, a person dressed in a bathing suit would make a good picture at the beach rather than on the front verandah. The 'dramatis personae' of anything but a modern play would look very out of place if photographed against a modern building or garden. The best background for such a cast would be the stage on which they have acted the play.

So, when you are taking your next picture, see if you can apply any of the backgrounds I have suggested, and if your picture is successful, note down the conditions connected with it, for example other possible angles and light and shade effects.

WRONG AND RIGHT PERSPECTIVE



A sample of wrong perspective.



The above picture shows right perspective.

SOVIET THREAT OF WAR NEED GIVE NO JITTERS

Study Of History Shows Communism Heads For Fall

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL

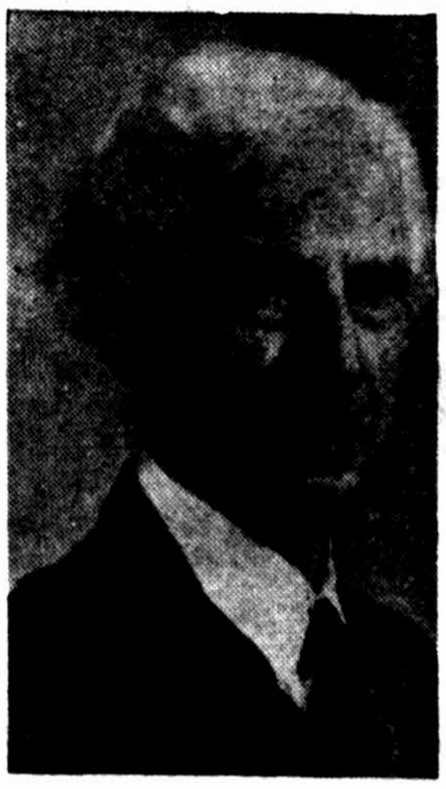
SINCE 1945 the Russians have had a series of spectacular successes, and some people, whose memory is short have imagined that these successes of the Russians have been no more astonishing than the successes of Hitler from 1933 to 1940. Hitler failed, as any rational man might have expected. The Russians likewise will fail, and for similar reasons.

Ever since the 16th century any nation on the continent of Europe that seemed to have any prospect of success, has embarked upon a scheme of world conquest. The Spaniards tried it first. They had immense advantages. At first almost the whole of the Western Hemisphere belonged to them. They had boundless supplies of gold and silver with which they could purchase mercenaries and even — in those days—the ministers of hostile Powers. Nevertheless they failed.

The French, who on theological grounds should have sided with them, played a part similar to that which Tito is now playing. The Dutch and English defeated them by stubbornness and skill. In the end a French dynasty was established on the throne of Spain, and as Louis XIV remarked: 'There are no longer the Pyrenees'.

WRONG MORAL

Louis XIV, however, had not drawn a right moral from the event. The moral he drew was that France was stronger than Spain, not that no one country can dominate the world. He set to work at once to imitate the Spaniards, and step by step France went down the same road to disaster. Marlborough's victories, the Seven Years' War, and Napoleon's Russian campaign successively weakened France, which has never, since 1815, been in a position to dominate Europe. The coup de grace was given by Bismarck in 1870.



Bertrand Russell

The Germans, however, like Louis XIV, drew the wrong moral. First the Kaiser, and then Hitler resumed the impossible task which had defeated the Duke of Alba and Napoleon. Like their predecessors, in their vain attempt they led their country down an arduous and bloody road to ruin.

THE SAME ROAD

Man may be defined as the animal that will not learn from experience. After Spain, France and Germany had thrown away what was, in each case, a practical certainty of prosperity for the sake of a dream, the Russians—perhaps ignorantly, perhaps in impious presumption—have started to travel along the same road. It is a road which, in their case as in the others, must lead to ultimate downfall.

You may say: 'But this time the aspirants to world supremacy have all the cards in their hands.' It seemed so in each of the previous cases; but in each of the previous cases power generated insolence, insolence generated resentment and resentment at last generated victory for the forces that stood for freedom.

It is still possible that the Russians may hold their hand and decide to develop peacefully the vast resources that they now control. But the omens are not favourable. Year by year and month by month, the prospect of a third world war becomes more threatening, and **it is increasingly to be feared that Moscow will follow the example of Madrid and Paris and Berlin.**

If this does happen what solid grounds, apart from historical analogies, have we for expecting a victory for the Western Powers?

NO NEED FOR JITTERS

First and foremost, America and the British Commonwealth between them considerably surpass the industrial potential of the USSR. They surpass it still more decisively in industrial skill; and most of all in the scientific knowledge which is useful in modern war. People have made our flesh creep with the news of an atomic explosion somewhere in Russian territory; and we have been told of eminent German scientists captured by the Russians, and inspired with the desperate hope of wreaking vengeance on their Western enemies.

All this, I think, is very easily over-estimated. The German scientists under Hitler made a pitiful showing; and the victorious allies, when they came to investigate the work of German atomic physicists, could hardly bring themselves to believe how incompetent it had been.

The German atom physicists themselves, who were by that time in American hands, when they heard of Hiroshima refused to believe the news, on the ground that what German science could not achieve must be

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JAYAPRAKASH NARAIN COMPLETES FIFTY

Amazing Escape From Jail & Underground Leadership

Jayaprakash Narain, the Socialist leader has completed fifty years this week. He recently announced his decision to abandon Trade Union activities and concentrate on village organisation.

BY P. D. TANDON

HE was sitting quietly in a corner of his compartment. He had just been released and the painful memories of the Lahore Fort were still fresh in his mind. He had fought a gallant battle; had suffered a lot, but the British Raj had still full sway over the country. He seemed to be in a pensive mood and worry was writ large on his face.

I quietly asked him to tell me something about his heroic adventures in Nepal, Hazaribagh Jail and elsewhere. I was keen to know and tell the people how he escaped from the prison in 1942 on Diwali Day when auspicious lights illuminated his path and how he managed to run away from Nepal when under arrest? He had undergone pain and humiliation in the Lahore Fort and the story of those painful days was still to be told. I boarded his compartment and the train moved on with familiar, beaming smile on his face, he said, "why are you keen to remind me about those days? After all that is now all over and better we forget about it. What worries me is that we are still slaves." I insisted that he should tell me as much as possible about those events that have had a special significance in India's struggle for freedom with modesty and hesitation, he narrated the whole story and I rushed to the press with a good copy. Meeting J. P. was never more interesting and exciting than on that day.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL

It was characteristic of Jai Prakash's dare-delivery, cool and level-headed planning that he escaped from jail on Diwali Day when scores of earthen lamps were burning brilliantly in that Imperialist dungeon, Hazaribagh jail. The night was dark and the stars were twinkling in the sky. In the solemn stillness of the night Jai Prakash, Jogendra Shukla, Ramanandan Misra, Suraj Narain Singh, Gulab Chand Gupta, and Shaligram Singh "the prisoners of war," became free men and walked ahead to dream, to plan, to suffer and to fight for India's independence.

Yesterday he completed fifty years. He is still young and full of promise. He has enthusiasm of the young, and sobriety and serenity of the old. He is not easily ruffled. His hefty, handsome exterior, hides a tender heart and a gentle soul. He is generous to a fault. He is self-effacing. He is considerate to friends and loyal to colleagues. After his escape from Hazaribagh prison, he kindled the fire of rebellion wherever he went, and always made solicitous enquiries about the welfare of his friends and comrades.

Whenever it could be possible, he sent all kinds of help to those underground patriots who were keeping aloft the banner of rebellion. J. P. was wandering about as arch rebel and hundreds of stories and legends were woven around him. Ballads were written eulogising his achievements and the nation felt proud of him.

If Gandhi was the father of the Quit India Movement, Jai Prakash was a real rebel.

NEVER DOGMATIC

J. P. is fond of theories, but is never dogmatic. He holds his views firmly, but is always ready to understand others' view point. He has enough experience of life and cannot be a mere theoretician. He weighs things and judges them in proper perspective. He dislikes dogmatism of Communists and their servile subservience to Moscow. He is keenly interested in Trade Union Movement and workers have a high regard for his integrity and ability. He listens to their problems with proverbial patience. The Old Guard used to accuse him and his comrades of impatience in dealing with national affairs, but time has shown that the Congress has failed to play its role and J. P. was right in urging the Congress to quicken its pace.

He seems to be kicking his heels all the time. In his life time, he wants to see the India of his dreams. He is sick at the exploitation of the poor by capitalists and wants a socialist society in this country as early as possible.

J. P. was born on October 11, 1903, in village Sitabdia in Bihar. He left India at an early age and got his education in America where he was for about eight years. He studied at five different Universities and earned his schooling as a restaurant waiter, a packer, a farm-labourer, a mechanic and as a salesman. He was a student of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, but later he devoted several years in studying Biology, Psychology, Economics and Sociology.

LIFE IN AMERICA

In America, he saw abundance at some places and utter poverty at others. This hurt him and he felt that there was no reason why there should be plenty for some and almost nothing for others. He returned to India in 1929, not to lead a comfortable life, but to take to a life of hardship and suffering and serve his fellowmen. He was put incharge of Labour Research Department of the Indian National Congress and, became its general secretary during civil disobedience movement of 1932.

TURNS SOCIALIST

A new phase began in J. P.'s life in Nasik jail where he met his Socialist comrades and discussed plans for the Congress Socialist Party. They were all sick at the decay that had crept into the Congress and felt that the organisation needed a more dynamic reorientation of its policies. After his release from Nasik prison, the first session of the All India Congress Socialist Party was held at Patna under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo, but J.P. was the virtual leader of the party, because he was full of life and energy. He wandered about from Province to province and brought radical elements in the fold of the C.S.P. In 1948, he found things intolerable in the Congress and left the organisation.

During the merger talks, J. P. played the role of a seasoned statesman. He felt that political parties must not stand on false prestige and they must combine with others with whose aims and objects they substantially agree. At Pachmari under his leadership, it was decided that the Socialist Party should initiate talks with KMPP to merge into one party and offer an alternative to the Congress. The move has been successful and the combined strength of the new party is a vital challenge to the Congress. The High Command of the Praja Socialist Party is an impressive gallery of seasoned politicians and renowned patriots who had sown the seeds of freedom in this country. J. P. and his comrades differed on several points with the KMPP leaders but they adjusted their differences in the larger interests of the country and the nation is grateful to them.

CONVINCING

As a writer J. P. wields quite a racy pen and his language is simple and direct. He argues his case ably and tries to convince his readers and not bamboozle them. As a speaker, he is far from being an orator and he speaks in a simple, homely style to vast gatherings as if talking to people in a drawing room. His soft voice, his cogent arguments, his slow and emphatic tones, and mastery over the subject make him an excellent speaker. He had a platform personality which is at once impressive and striking. He does not rouse his audience to high emotional pitch but tries to convey conviction to them. His speeches are free from rhetoric and purple patches and brilliant flashes. His sincerity impresses the listeners.

J. P. is extremely human and his wife Prabha Devi is his great asset. She is aggressively kind and considerate to him. She looks after his health in a most careful manner and travels with him to places where she has no interest.

It is well-known how helpful and kind Prabha Devi is to J. P., but few know how kindly and thoughtfully he looks after her.

PUNCTUALITY

It has often been noted that J. P. is not very punctual in regard to his engagements. It is a common failing in most of our leaders, but J. P. can't afford this luxury, because sooner or later, perhaps sooner than later, he will be incharge of the affairs of the country when each minute will count. If he is engaged in a lively, intellectual conversation or is delivering a speech, he is likely to delay his next engagement. Even whenever he comes late to a meeting, he feels sad and depressed for not sticking to time. One day at Allahabad he came fairly late to a public meeting and I heard him say to his party men, ":why do you keep such heavy programme for me? I too am a human being. I feel hurt when I go late to a meeting. Here my reputation is in your hands."

DECLINES PURSE

It is heartening to note that J. P. does not want to follow

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Bid To Become Centre Of Europe

SAARLAND HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

BY VOLNEY D. HURD
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

RICH in coal and culture, the Saarland is bidding high for the privilege of providing a permanent home for Western Europe's newly created coal and steel pool—the Schuman Plan.

Behind the bid is the Saar's hope that eventually it might become the centre of a federated Western Europe.

THERE is a strong tide in favour of making Saarbrucken the permanent seat of the Schuman Plan.

If being first with the idea and following it up with startling energy and consistency were the governing factors in the choice of the Schuman Plan seat, this city would get it hands down. In that case it also would stand a good chance of ultimately becoming the capital of a federated Europe.

However, there are other factors entering into the selection.

The Saarlanders have long talked of being the first of the new "European" states, of playing the role of bringing France and Germany together. In 1949 such an idea seemed the pathetic dream of a simple people. Events since then have carried it to the verge of a distinct possibility.

'Why Not Saarbrucken?'

When the Saar asked to join the Council of Europe at Strasbourg three years ago this "Europeanization" theme was their weightiest argument. The vision of a "European capital" was inherent in the Council of Europe's programme of unifying Europe. At the time the Saarlanders expressed the wish that Saarbrucken had been chosen rather than Strasbourg, their city, nearly 80 per cent destroyed in the war, did not even have hotel facilities enough to house the council delegates.

The Schuman Plan, which has taken the place of the Council of Europe as the spearhead for solidly federating Europe, reopened the whole question of a new "capital." The Saar this year has gone after it with great vigour, pointing proudly at the advanced state of repair in the city proper to show what Saarbrucken could do.

This spring a brochure was put out which would do credit to any first-class American advertising agency, entitled "Why Not Saarbrucken?" Filled with excellent photos and featuring both French and German texts, the booklet makes an appeal for the consideration of this city on the Saar River.

It points out that as the centre of a powerful coal and steel industry Saarbrucken would be the logical centre of the European coal and steel community. It goes on to say that it has two main advantages: It is the seat of heavy industry and is in a unique geographical and geopolitical position, being at the intersection of the vital currents of Europe.

Peacemaker

The key argument, however, is that the Saar can bring an end to the French-German regrettable controversies over this territory.

Rather than divide them, the Saar Government feels that a Europeanized Saarland housing the Schuman Plan offices can pull the two traditional rivals together.

A second brochure, put in the works right after publication of the first one, was based on an inspired architectural exhibition showing how Saarbrucken could provide for taking care of the Schuman community. This showed not only the new buildings available for temporary housing but included architectural sketches of a plan for new, modern buildings to house the High Authority, the General Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Court of Justice in an attractive area on the banks of the Saar.

Plans of the city, housing developments in choice areas, one for apartments and another an attractive area of private houses—all designed so that the new buildings could be reached from them without passing through the centre of the city—were included.

The Saar Valley contours are very charming, and if one can blot out the still depressing picture of blocks of destroyed buildings it is easy to see how an attractive capital could be built here.

What Italians Can Do

The new architecture proposed for the Schuman group is excellent if one likes the modern style. However, the new building going on in the centre of the city itself is solid

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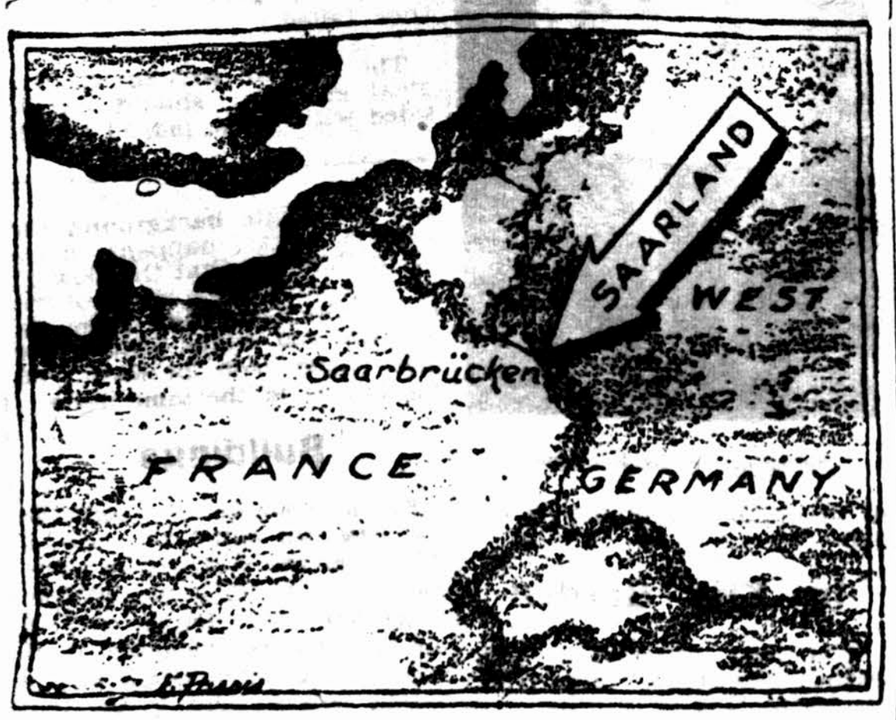
FATE STILL HANGS IN BALANCE



According to the latest news France seems not in favour of making Saar a European State.

ASCENT TO 'ABODE OF GODS'

Story Of Several Assaults On Mount Everest

BY ASHA DHAR

Conquest of the world's highest peak, Everest, is still eluding human effort. So also the mystery of the Himalayan "Snowman" is yet unsolved.

For the past 85 years attempts have been made on some of the tallest peaks in the Himalayan range. This year Swiss mountaineers came to within 900 feet of the top of Everest, which is the highest ever climbed by man.

The great Rongbuk Glacier of Mount Everest.

THE highest peak in the world, Mt. Everest is 29,141 feet high —yet innumerable are other high and lesser summits. Topping in awe-inspiring peaks these mountains of mystery remained unscaled and inaccessible till about 85 years ago, when mountaineering began in the Himalayas.

Over 50 summits of approximately 25,000 feet height are supposed to exist there. Of these only two Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) and Kamet (25,447 ft.) have been scaled.

Indians Too

The quest to know more and more about this highest mountain range has increased in the present century. It was realised lately by the authorities in India that the attempts on the higher peaks need not for long remain the monopoly of visiting expeditions. The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February, 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. In June last eight Indian Army Mountaineers' expedition under Major-General H. Williams reached 600 feet within the summit of Kamet (25,447 ft.)—the highest point climbed by man until two years ago, when the French conquered Annapoorna.

This year four Indian climbers of Pilani Climbing Club under Mr. P M. Nakore also hit at 22,125 ft. of the Panch-Chuli Peak (22,525 ft.)—the Sanskrit word stands for a family of five snow-clad peaks. It is the highest point on the mountain yet reached by any climbing team. The Amateur 8-man Indian expedition to the (25,447 ft.) Kamet Peak in Garhwal got to a height of 24,800 ft—647 feet short of the summit.

Second attempt to Mt. Kamet, giant peak, was made this year by Indian Army climbers led by Maj-Gen. H. Williams but unfortunately the peak was missed by 600 feet due to bad weather. This second highest mountain in India has been reported to be only 200 feet lower than Nanda Devi.

The Japanese too were lured by the myths associated with this east-west mountain range of India. A five-man Japanese expedition has started to reconnoitre the hitherto unscaled Himalayan Peak of Mansalu (26,657 ft.). It will be followed next year by full-fledged expedition sponsored by the Japanese Alpine Club.

Just this year a Swiss Expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Edourd Wyss-Dunant, achieved a great success when they got to within 900 feet of the Everest Peak. With them climbed the "Tiger" sherpa, Tensing, well over 27,000 ft. of Mt. Everest. Another attempt to reach the summit will be made by the Swiss.

Mount Everest

Credit goes to those early climbers—Schlogintwelt brothers—who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet. In the same district I.C. Pocock of the Survey of India reached a height of 22,040 ft.. In 1949 the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker explored the Sikkim Valley of Kenchenjunga (22,770 ft.) and Pauhurni (23,185 ft).

Babu Sarat Chandra Das of the Survey of India explored the Jon Song La Peak (20,200 ft.). In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made a first circuit of Kenchenjunga from the Nepal side. In 1892 Lord Conway reached a peak of 23,000 ft. and explored the Baltore Glacier—the greatest of Himalayan glaciers.

Himalayan mountaineering entered a new phase when Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made remarkable ascents to the Karakorams and Kabru (24,000 ft.) with Swiss guides. Earlier Francis Young-husband had crossed the Karakoram passs for the first time. Dr. A. M. Kellas and Col. H. Morshead reached an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet. This height was earlier reached by Capt. Morris Slimby. In 1929 a party of Bavarian mountaineers under Paul Bauer made the attempt to reach Kenchenjunga, the third attempt on record on the peak. They reached a height of over 24,000 ft. on the north-east spur of Kenchenjunuga.

In 1930 Prof. G. Dyhrenfurth of International Expedition ascended Ramthang peak (23,200 ft.) and the Jonsong peak (24,344 ft.). In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers under F.S. Smythe reached the summit of Mt. Kamet (25,447 feet).

The twentieth century has opened with a number of remarkable ascents to the highest peak in the world—Mt. Everest. Attempts to scale the summit were made in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1938. The preliminary expedition of 1921 under Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Burry was made to reconnoitre the approaches to the mount. Approaches to it on its northern faces were thoroughly examined. In the following year, i.e., 1922, an expedition led by Brig.-Gen. Hon. C. G. Bruce reached the height of 27,300 feet; another in 1924 went up to 28,100 feet.

The Everest Committee was formed in 1933 under he aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club. An expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled them to receive weather reports from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. Camps were interlinked by telephone so that up to 23,000 feet contact was maintained with the plains. Wyn Haris, Wager and J. L. Longland reached a height of 27,400 feet. Further efforts of Wyn Harris and Wager were to have a reconnaissance of the route along the crest of the north-east ridge following the same route as Norton did in 1924, and the height of 28,100 feet was reached.

Airman's Dash

An extraordinary venture it was for a young airman, Maurice Wilson, to climb Everest in 1924. He penetrated Tibet in disguise and reached the height of 21,000 feet. Nothing was heard about him afterwards, but from his skeleton traced out at that height by later explorers, he is credited to have gone up there.

In 1935, under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton, another party started for further attempts on the invincible peak. A research party as it was, its objectives were: collection of data as to monsoon snow, and weather conditions, examination of alternative routes from the west, trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a sterio photogrammatic survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that the Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoons and that the only hope of an ascent is immediately before the monsoons.

Two dozen peaks over 20,000 high were seated during the reconnaissance.

The 1936 expedition party led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, and including Shipton, ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the western side of the North Col. The 1938 expedition again included Shipton and Smythe; it reached 27,300 feet.

Nanga Parbat And Karakorams

Nanga Parbat was yet to be explored. In 1934 German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army reached a height of 25,600 feet. In May, 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition headed by Dr. Wien. The expedition met with disaster and only one out of the party of nine survived. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak. It is considered to be more accessible in autumn. The 1938 expedition party under Dr. Paul Bauer reached a height of over 23,000 feet. In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Pater Aufshnaiter explored the Diamiral flank of Nanga Parbat. Conducted by Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth all the four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed in the Karakorams in 1934.

Magnificent Work

A magnificent task of exploration and mountaineering was achieved in 1934 by Messrs Shipton and H. W. Tilman: they succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable region of Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years.

Messrs Tilman and Shipton also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satopnath Pass and explored the head of Gangotri glacier. Tilman and Odell along with an Anglo-American party successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge. This summit is the finest and most difficult yet climbed in the Himalayas.

The 1939 Polish expedition to the Himalayas ascended the eastern peak of Nanda Devi.

The climb is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

Kenchenjunga

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was by a small German party on Sinio-lehu, called the "Embodiment of Inaccessibility," in the Kenchenjunga range. Siniolehu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas. During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being: Chomolhari, 23,997 feet by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman and Mama peak, 23,860 feet, by Capt. P. R. Oliver and Mr. Smythe.

In 1937 Mr. Smythe climbed seven peaks of the Zanskar range along with sturdy Tibetan porters. Among them was the difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat — 21,264 feet.

During the expedition Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetans believed were left by a MIRKA or "Abominable Snowman." These tracks were afterwards identified as BEAR TRACKS by the Natural History authorities in London.

Enough research has been carried out to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas, though in the popular imagination mystery still surrounds the topic.

In 1938 Mr. C. S. Housten led an expedition to the Karakorams in the course of which a bold attempt was made to scale K2, 28,150 feet. In the autumn of 1938 Badrinath and Kedar Nath ranges, the sources of the Ganga, were climbed by a German expedition, led by Dr. R. Schwarzguber.

Aerial Expedition

An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition in 1932 for the purpose of photographing the Himalayan giant from the air. Two specially equipped aeroplanes were provided with compressed oxygen gas high altitudes. Both machines masks for the use of aviators at flew successfully over the peak of Everest and several good photographers were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government, a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest was followed and along this good survey photographs were taken.

An interesting mountain flight of which details were published in 1938 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R.A.F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles; it was covered in 2 hours and 20 minutes. From Gilgit the five machines further proceeded upon flights over to Hunza, Nagar and Rajkot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi as well as of other places of importance or interest were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the I.A.F.

The survey of India are very active to explore the "abode of gods." Much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon.

Expeditions to the mysterious 'abode of gods' — and the 'snow-men' (?) — have not quite succeeded. The members of every expedition have had wonderful experiences in living hard and climbing high. They vie with each other in planning and doing more assaults. Recent experiments have shown that there are plenty of young men in India who have climbing talent. Their motto is EXCELSIOR! — one day glorious success will crown their efforts.

HIMALAYAN SNOWMAN MYSTERY UNSOLVED

PART OF THE HIMALAYAN RANGE

A panoramic view of Himalayan peaks seen from The Kuari Pass. At left is the Chaukhamba and at right is Nilkanta.

Last Look Round

RAMAYANA is a fascinating epic. Valmiki, the saint-author, is a master artist. But it is not the mere language of several Kandas (sections) that holds the reader enchanted. Some incidents develop the curiosity of the reader. And—yes—generate incredulity.

One such is the episode of the birth of Sita, the daughter of Janaka, king of Videha, who wedded Rama, the son of Dasharath, king of Ayodhya, and is the heroine of Ramayana. King Janaka is described as having found the babe while ploughing a field.

This story to me, who had heard it in childhood, was an incredible thing. How could the child be found in the earth while ploughing? Mother Earth does not produce any babes, though she produces the food that human beings live by. There was no enlightenment on this score, till I had occasion to visit after the earthquake of the 1930s, Bihar, the site of Janaka's kingdom, and the scene of finding of the babe Sita by Janaka—while ploughing a field.

Did Fissures Do It?

WE saw fissures in the earth big and small, superficial and deep, running sometimes for miles at a stretch. We heard from the parents at Motihari, in Northern Bihar, the story of a child which slipped from the hands of the mother in a fissure and disappeared, never to be found again! In some of the fissures for some time after the earthquake subsoil water flows, and flows rapidly at times. The babe that was lost to the parents might have been carried away by the subsoil water deep down into one such fissure. But in the case of Sita, it is just possible that the babe in a small cradle or other receptacle might have floated on the current of the water in a fissure and later found by Janaka, who was ploughing a field somewhere—probably, where the fissure was shallow and picked up as a foundling in the field. The poet might have taken a little liberty with the description, but the FACTS COULD BE TRUE TO LIFE AND OCCURRINGS IN THE 'QUAKE-RIDDEN BIHAR KINGDOM OF JANAKA. And after visual conviction of the possibility of the BIRTH OR FIND OF SITA AS DESCRIBED BY THE POET, I have no iota of doubt left as to the poetic veracity of the narration by Valmiki.

Aeronautics In India

NEXT is the story of the Pushpaka Vimana or aeroplane which was taken over by Rama after the defeat and death of the ten-headed Ravana, the king of Lanka (modern Ceylon), and in which he flew to the capital of his father's kingdom, Ayodhya. Incredulity as to the existence of an air-or-skycraft, in the time of the Ramayana, which could fly from Ceylon to Ayodhya in the present Uttar Pradesh, might have haunted many like me. The main argument was if there were aeroplanes in the days of Ramayana, how is it that the science was lost to the later eras and we hear of no planes flying the Indian skies till very recently, i.e., till Western machines came to India?

The news of the discovery of the manuscript of Vymanika Shastra or the Science of Aeronautics written by Maharshi Bharadwaja divulged early in August by Shri G. R. Josyer, Director, International Academy of Sanskrit Research, Mysore, with some details came as a pleasant surprise to many. In that treatise, there are said to be eight chapters and 500 'sutras' or aphorisms. Diagrams of three types of aeroplanes — 'Sundara,' 'Shakuna' and 'Rukma' — were also reported to have been discovered. Planes which will not break up or catch fire are also described. The aeroplane is described as consisting of 31 parts. Metals of 16 kinds which absorb light and heat and are, therefore, suitable for building aeroplanes are mentioned by Shownaka.

Flight Over Chowpatty

IF this was all the information that was there on the science of aircraft in ancient India, it would not be worthwhile to pursue the subject. But in the meanwhile a local Indian language periodical came out with the story of the flight of an Indian-built aeroplane at Bombay over the Chowpatty sands in the 1890s. One Shivkar Bapuji Talpade, a teacher in the Bombay School of Art and an ardent scholar of the Vedas, was the man who not only constructed an aeroplane but actually flew the craft, constructed on the principles laid down by Maharshi Bharadwaja's Vymanika Shastra.

Mr. Talpade first constructed a model and exhibited it in an exhibition arranged by the Bombay Arts Society in the 1890s. Following up his studies, he constructed a bigger plane with the aid of his wife, who was also a Sanskrit scholar. He was assisted by Shri Mitkar, an architect of the Bombay P.W.D. Mr. Talpade had based the construction of his plane on the descriptions of 'Marutsakha' and 'Pushpak' types described by Bharadwaj.

Mr. Talpade showed the plane he had built to Justice M. G. Ranade who is reported to have advised Talpade to seek help of European experts. But Talpade did not do so. 'Marutsakha,' Mr. Talpade's plane, made the first and probably its last flight in 1895 over Chowpatty. The flight was witnessed by Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda and Shri Lalji Narayan, a prominent citizen of Bombay. The plane went up to a height of 1,500 feet before it came down. It was equipped with automatic devices for lowering down when it reached a certain height.

According to the report, Mr. Talpade lost his wife and he lost all interest in the aircraft line. He expired on 17th September, 1917, at the age of 53. Later his relatives sold the models and other things connected with the experiments to Rally Brothers.

Incidentally the first successful balloon flight was made in Bombay in 1867 by one Prof. Wells on Chowpatty.

Baffling Devices

ACCORDING to a writer, in "Samyukta Karnatak" of Hubli, who has profusely quoted from the Sanskrit work of Bharadwaj, from the definition of an aeroplane, which can travel on land and water and fly in the air, there are a number of 'Rahashyas' or 'secrets' embodied in the work, along with the aphorisms. The pilot has to be one who can build the plane, take-off, stop it in the sky, moneuvre it and do aerobatics. There are 32 'secrets' of flying a plane out of which a few are mentioned here.

There is a device of absorbing the "darkness in the rays of the sun" by which the plane can be made invisible. (Smokescreen?)

If the 'vidyut' (electricity) called Rohini is spread, the objects in front of the plane (in flight) can become easily distinguishable. (Something like a searchlight?)

Seven kinds of winds (like 'Danda,' 'Vakra' etc.) along with the power of the rays of the sun should be concentrated (by a device) in the revolving centre (propeller?) in front portion of the plane and drawn thence into the tube which generates power. When the "key" is then turned (or the switch is operated) the plane can move zig-zag like a snake. (The Japanese "Zero" fighter was said to be capable of zig-zagging in the air.)

By a device on the plane which attracts or absorbs words, one can hear what is spoken in another plane in flight. (This is better than the modern wireless.)

By another apparatus on the plane those inside could find out what was (going on) inside another plane (in flight). (Somewhat like the modern television.)

Direction-finder (probably radar), the method of keeping the plane stationary (in the air), (magnetic) attraction (probably of other planes) and many other 'secrets' have been described in the manuscript. There was a protographing or sight-finding mirror underneath the plane. There was also the necessary provision of apparatus to make those in an enemy plane unconscious, or destroy the plane itself.

There are descriptions of various kinds of rations for the pilots in flight according to the seasons.

From the scanty description given above of devices or 'secrets' one can surmise there must be a viewfinder (photographic device) glass or mirror, a tele-listener, a television apparatus, some gases (for smokescreen or rendering people in enemy planes unconscious), a searchlight, and a zig-zagging contraption etc.

Value Today

ONE wonders, if there was a Vymanic Shastra (Science of Aeronautics) of the Hindus of India, why it was not further developed or why it was left to be buried in the sheets of a manuscript all this time. Was it the fear, like Talpade's, that if it was divulged others would pinch the science from Indians and develop it to the detriment of the possessors of the knowledge of that science? There is no doubt that the science did exist in some form or other, otherwise how could Talpade build a plane and fly it too?

However, though today it is not necessary, when we have supersonic planes flying in and above the stratosphere, to go back to Bharadwaj's manuscript, it is worth while studying it and constructing models according to his instructions to prove that Indians knew the science of aeronautics at least in the hoary past, when in the present 'civilised' world were roaming 'homo sapiens' of the paleolithic age.

Thieving

FROM Anantpur comes the news that unemployed agricultural labourers, TO APPEASE THEIR HUNGER ARE STEALING FOOD GRAINS, cooked food, fowls, sheep etc. Crops in the village of Venkatpalli were stolen, the report says. Two cart-loads of food grains were looted. Houses of two prominent Congress workers were burgled and foodgrains and valuables were taken away.

In Madras, the pickpockets that haunt Kotwal Bazaar evoked sympathy of the Chief Minister Rajagopalachari, it is reported. Rajaji pitied them for their penury and said that it was "responsible for driving them to such acts."

But what will Rajaji say to the following?

A former sub-inspector, one Khosla, who was involved in an illicit liquor raid and bailed out, has been arrested, it is learnt, in connection with a case of dacoity along with another notorious character. It is reported some stolen goods also have been recovered from them. This report is from Hubli in the State of Bombay.

One non-commissioned officer, three sepoys, a motor-driver and two others have been arrested during the last week at Allahabad on charges of "dacoities and thefts" during the last week. A Ford car said to have been used for committing a dacoity in a village by these persons has been taken into custody. Another person, said to be leader of this gang, has also been arrested wih a loaded revolver and some cartridges on his person.

Eve's Dream

AN All-India Conference at Madras made a demand for a Woman's Raj or "Stri Stan" in India. The Conference declared that in "Stri Stan" administration of the country would be in the hands of women, men would be deprived of property rights and relegated to the kitchen, widower-remarriage would be banned and rescue homes for fallen men would be established. To achieve this objective the conference resolved that wives of "erratic men, who might possibly stand in the way of the establishment of "Stri Stan" should resort to direct action. The Madras Finance Minister Subramaniam, who was present, thanked God that the Conference, the proceedings of which he witnessed, was only a farce enacted by the inmates and staff-members of the Stri Sadan and Vigilance Home, Mylapore.

The Welfare Scene

MORE than five hundred high ranking officers met in Bombay during the week-end to hear the Chief Minister's views on how Welfare State executives ought to behave with the people.

The Chief Minister is understood to have gone into meticulous details ranging from the conduct of "public servants" to the need for economy in State administration. The economy part of his advice has left me unmoved since the amount spent on the travelling and daily allowances of these five hundred officers will easily offset any economy which, may result due to Conference inspiration.

Shri Morarji Desai rightly exhorted the officers to work as servants of the people rather than their masters, and sought their co-operation in remedying the shortcomings of the administration. No democratic government can function efficiently unless the Executive is given due independence and stability achieved through a reliable bureaucratic framework. I am not very happy about the present position of our officers and administrators. Instead of being honest straightforward executives, they are reduced to being servile both to the people and the Government, i.e. ministers, many of whom have limited experience in the administrative field. In spite of their experience and qualifications, they are unable or sometimes afraid of using their initiative. Sometimes those inclined to be impartial and unamenable to pressures of petty party bosses, can even find themselves pigeon-holed into innocuous posts. I am sure the administrators would have clapped just like a hoard of happy school boys if the Chief Minister had assured them of his fullest confidence and his backing in all cases where they take just and fair steps even at the cost of displeasing the high and mighty. Then they would also have appreciated some ruling against important orders being issued orally or over the telephone, which may at times render the position of the officer concerned rather delicate.

WELFARE STATE?

So much about the "Welfare State Officers" Conference. The question now arises, Are we a Welfare State? Of course, we are, that is so far as the text of the Constitution is concerned. The figures of public expenditure in Bombay State also reveal an encouraging story. In the year 1938-39, Bombay State spent Rs. 1-8-1 per capita or Rs. 3,07,47,000 on Security Services including General Administration, Justice, Jail and Police; while in the year 1949-50 Bombay spent Rs. 4-15-0 on the same items. The total amount having risen to 3.73 and the per capita figure by 3.28 times over the past decade! However, it must be said to the credit of our Government that during this period the expenses on Social Service, (i.e. Education, Medical Aid and Public Health) rose from Rs. 1-4-7 per capita in 1938-39 to Rs. 5-9-4 in 1949-50 showing an increase in amount by 4.95 and per capita to 4.46 times over the former figure.

"It is no use saying", Shri Morarji Desai said, "that there is a growing tendency among the people to rely too much on the Government." So long as we were under the British, we were told time and again that all our problems were due to alien domination. Naturally, therefore, when the British quit India, the people believed that all problems would resolve automatically. When this did not materialise the people began criticising the Government in power and some even openly stated that British rule was any day preferable to the present manifestations of a mediocre administration. A controversy has been raging in the field of Social Work for the past few years as to the respective roles of Private and State organisations for Social Walfare.

FROM CHARITY TC DEMOCRACY

The emphasis in Social Services is now shifting from mere avoidance of starvation and prevention of disease to adequate standards of life and living. It is also moving from Charity to Democracy; the spirit which recognises the dignity of the individual. There is also in evidence a trend from voluntary to State management of social services. The focus of governance is now moving from the preservation of Law and Order to the Welfare of the individual, the family and the community. Notwithstanding this, voluntary organizations found their work ever-growing, which is indeed a healthy trend in democratic society.

The awareness and the consequent expectation that the State should look after the needs and requirements of the individual, family and the community, gravitated on two extremes. On the one, we have the U.S.S.R. and Nazi Germany on the other. Both these States undertake maximum care and protection of their people with the result that both tend to become paternialistic and have to maintain a regimented society in order to live up to its protestations.

While both types of State organisations give to the citizen his due in terms of a minimum of social justice, the price paid in terms of public apathy and to a certain measure, loss of liberty are indeed too objectionable to be accepted by a democratic conscience.

NEW OUTLOOK

Charity is an outcome of feudalistic society, which with the backing and connivance of religion glorified patronage of the strong over the weak without lessening the actual impact of exploitation which is a common feature of feudal organization. The subservience of one person to another, whatever the cause, is no longer accepted as a feasible proposition as it stigmatises the dignity of human personality.

Democracy seeks to give status and respect due to human personality on its own merits and provides the wherewithal of organizing a society in which every citizen has equal rights and obligations, where the weak are protected against the strong and where there is freedom of speech, action and economic pursuit. Democracy, however, is meaningless so long as it remains merely a type of Government or political organization, without becoming as it should a type of society where the basic minimum needs of all the members of society are met and each person has optimum scope and opportunities for the development of his personality.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Animals And Philately

BRUTE CREATION IN ALL ITS INFINITE VARIETY

Last week the animal population of Bombay came into its own. Starveling gharry horses, mange-ridden dogs and draft animals whose ribs sticking out from their sides are a standing indictment of man's inhumanity towards dumb creatures found themselves in the spotlight of public attention.

With the holding of Animal Week in Bombay, even those who never bother about such things the rest of the year seemed to find the time to spare a thought—and some odd coins—for those helpless creatures whose sufferings are none the less real because they are borne in silence.

The world would be a much drearier place without animals to enliven it, and the world of stamps would lose most of its colour and its infinite variety if animals were not the central subjects of so many philatelic items. A complete collection of animal stamps would constitute a veritable Noah's Ark. The birds of the air, the beasts of the earth and the inhabitants of the seven seas have all, at some time or other, been featured on stamps.

To take a census of stamps showing animals would be a tremendous undertaking, for the number runs into several thousands. Even so, the census could never be complete, for new 'animal' items are being added every second week from countries the world over. Since the whole world is out of the question, these notes are confined to the stamps of the Empire, a group which will give a representative selection and yet allow the list to be kept within manageable bounds.

Before coming to live animals, those in mythology and heraldry may be tackled. The Dolphin motif often crops up on the stamps of Great Britain, beginning with the first stamps of George V, giving a particularly apt symbol of Britain's seafaring traditions. The same can be said of the Sea-horses that are featured on the higher values of the 1913 series, a group of stamps that shows Britannia being drawn in her chariot by three magnificent—though mythical—steeds.

The lion, of course, is also a symbol of Britain, and has often appeared on her stamps, while the charger of St. George giving battle to the dragon is familiar to those who possess the black UPU pound of 1929 or the 10/- value of the current set. The fabulous Unicorn arrived with the George VI high values and also appears on the latest pound stamp. A symbol of a gentler kind is the dove shown on the Victory 3rd value.

Heraldic Item

The Empire has its heradic stamps as well as the mother country. Lions rampant are shown on the stamps of British East Africa and other places; the Pelican (symbolising devotion) appears on the various West Indian 'University' stamps; and the Phoenix, as a symbol of resurrection, is the 'star' of the Hong Kong 'Victory' issue and the St. Lucia 'Castries' commemorative The earliest animal shown on Indian stamps was a lion, which is part of the watermark of the East Indian issues, where no less than three Kings of the Jungle appear in a sheet. The Konarak Horse (6 pies, 1949) cannot be placed in any definite group, being the work of some artist living a few thousand years before the Christian Era. The Babylonian Bull shown on the 2 anna value of the 1923 set of Iraq falls in the same category.

The heraldic peacock—in full 'pride'—is featured on the Re. 1 and Rs. 2 values of the George VI stamps of Burma. The Japs turned this bird to their own use to disfigure the stamps of Burma when they occupied the country, thus giving rise to all shapes and sizes of 'Peacock' overprints. The Dragon, symbolising power and eternal life, is also a familiar figure on Burmese stamps. But the most peculiar is the 'Cinthe', which is the traditional guardian of Burmese temples, and is shown on several stamps not only of the British era but of the stamps following. The 'Chinthe' is a fearful moster who guards shrines inviolate, his breath being capable of roasting alive any enemy of the temple gods. It is half lion, half dog.

The sponge, inspite of its 'growing' like a plant, is an animal. To pry it loose from the ocean bed requires skill as well as daring, but sponge 'farming' is a fairly lucrative profession, and one that provides a steady income to several insular communities. One cannot see anything of the sponge itself, but a Turks Island stamp shows sponge fishing in progress. Where a sponge could be mistaken for a plant, coral can pass as a mineral, but here too appearances are deceptive, for those jegged reefs of rock capable of sending a ship to the bottom of the ocean were originally minute living creatures. The bones of billions of tiny Coral insects gave rise to the treacherous reefs which imperil navigation in many parts of the Pacific.

Ancient Mammoth

A page from the dim, distant past is unfolded when one takes a look at the monsters shown on the stamp that marks the centenary of the Geological Survey of India. The Stegadon Ganesa was a mammoth that lived along the lower reaches of the Himalayas fifteen to twenty million years ago. The picture of these animals—reconstructed from bones discovered some years ago, gives us an idea of what life on this planet must have been like in those far off days!

The fellow who is impressed by exotic names will have a field day with stamps. An item from Ascension will give him the Sooty Tern, he will find the Megapodes from the Solomon Islands, meet the Apteryz in New Zealand, the Booby Bird in the Caymans and the Frigate Bird from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Or he can have the Gom Pauw from South West Africa, a Bruang from North Borneo, a Tuatara from New Zealand as well as the Cayman Islands Dolphin Fish, which glories in the horrible Latin name of Coryphaena Hippurus. Next to creatures like these, dogs and cats and kine seem in the nature of an anti-climax!

Nature appears to have lavished gifts on birds with a prodigal's hand, and when poets are struck dumb by the beauty of a bird's plumage or the sweetness of its song, it is no wonder that stamps cannot show more than a glimpse of the loveliness of our feathered friends. It would need a full scale painting, for instance, to do justice to the gorgeous plumage of the Argus Pheasant, the lovely Australian Lyre bird or the Bird of Paradise.

Pachyderms

But humbler specimens can be shown off, to a certain extent, in the restricted format of a postage stamp, and Huias, Hawksbills, Bermudan Longtails, Ptarmigans, Pelicans, geese of various kinds, and even the diminutive wren are to be found scattered through the album.

Elephants are great favourites in the stamp world. Ceylon shows a herd in its wild state on the 50c Georgians, while Sierra Leone has one of the finest studies of this giant of the wilds on the 5 shilling stamp of the 'Wilberforce' set. This last is a pretty expensive item, however, and most collectors will have to remain content with the pachydermal portraits which appear on various issues of the Gambia.

The tame elephant is one of man's greatest friends in the jungle. He hauls logs (Burma) takes the place of a Rolls-Royce on state occasions (Kedah) and performs a hundred other tasks that would be beyond the capacities of any other animal.

Human progress owes a heavy debt to animal kind. The camel has borne man swiftly over the sands (Aden, Bahawalpur, Iraq) which he would otherwise have found impassible and carried mails where neither man nor mechanical monster could have made the journey. (Indian and Sudanese postal camels). Dairy cattle have given man food while alive, and prime beeves of pedigreed stock have given him strength after death. (Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Bahawalpur, New Zealand, Australia).

Some animals are ornamental as well as useful. The Newfoundland Dog is a first-rate hunting companion as well as a faithful friend. Some are purely ornamental, of a doubtful 'curio value', or valuable merely as targets of the game rifle. We have tigers on the stamps of Bhopal and various Malayan States, Leopards in Nyasaland and North Borneo, a magnificent stag (also in Borneo) and eland, blackbuck, wildbeeste, kudu antelope, zebras and giraffe on the stamps of various African territories.

Simians are sprinkled all over the album.

The most striking—or the most horrific — of the monkeys are the orangutan, (Borneo) and the Proboscis monkey. But there is one glaring omission: the Barbary Ape, which is famous the world over as peculiar to Gibraltar, does not appear on the stamps of the Rock.

Aquatic mammals range from the whale, which weighs over fifty tons, to the Arctic seal. The first appears on several Falklands issues, while a good picture of the latter is to be seen on the 15c value of the 1932 set of Newfoundland. In between we have sea lions (Falklands) and Canadian beavers, ambhibian mammals as much at home on land as in the water.

Among the fish proper, one can see everything from the cod, 'Newfoundland Currency' to the gigantic swordfish of which such a striking view appears on the New Zealand five-penny of 1935.

Few reptiles can be called beautiful, or useful, or particularly endearing, and apart from some crocs which appear on the stamps of Borneo and Basutoland, there is nothing very much in view. A quite unfamiliar representative of the tribe is the hideous Tuatara, one of the last reminders of a time when reptiles held the earth in sway and dinosaurs were a dime a dozen!

Wonderland

In the shadows of the past it is very probable that Eurasia, Africa and the America were united in a single land mass, the cleavage of the continents not taking place until comparatively recently—say a few hundred million years ago. But Australia was never part of this great land mass, which is very likely the reason why animal life 'down under' has developed along completely different lines.

East of the Tunda straits we enter a zoological wonderland, peopled with fabulous creatures not to met with e'sewhere on this earth. The kangaroo is, of course, the biggest, as well as the best-known 'marsupial or 'pouch-bearing' animal, and like others of its class is confined to Australasia. The first stamps of the Australian Commonwealth bore a kangaroo as the main subject and he has remained a prime favourite on Australian stamps ever since.

Another marsupial familiar to the collector is the koala or 'teddy bear', which is a timid little creature every bit as shy and lovable as it looks. Among the birds we have the sprightly 'blue wren', which is shown at the base of the George VI-2d. and the lyre bird. The kookaboora, a member of kingfisher clan., is a perfect mimic and can imitate almost any sound it comes across. It barks neighs like a horse, howls piteously as if someone were thrashing it, grunts, give ear-shattering whistles and—if it is in a particularly nice frame of mind—even sings! Its most characteristic call is a demoniac laugh, a raucous, cynical guffaw which will certainly put a hyena's mad cackle to shame.

The cassowaries (Borneo), the emu and the kiwi are first cousins to the ostrich, only a good deal smaller. These birds' ancestors probably got tired of flying around, and so decided to shed their wings. What little wings they have are now quite useless for flight, and incapable of supporting their weight in the air.

Fantastic

The man who discovered the platypus refused to believe his eyes. One can hardly blame him. A sailor by calling, this young man had gone ashore after imbibing a little too freely of grog. While tottering along the edge of the jungle he saw what appeared to be a beaver—but with a difference. This creature was barking like a dog, had webbed feet, a spatulate tail and a duck's bill in front of its face. Further surprises were in store, for later it was found that this freak laid eggs, and, after the eggs had hatched out, suckled its young like a mammal after tucking them away in its marsupial pouch.

For those who want an 'animal' collection in a single stamp, the current Australian 9d is the very thing. For the platypus it portrays is fish, flesh and fowl in one, bearing the distinctive marks of a bird, a fish, a mammal, a marsupial, and a reptile. No wonder it was labelled 'Ornithorhincus Paradoxicus' — Parodoxical pouch-bearing bird-beast'

CORONATION PLANS

COLLECTORS will be relieved to learn that the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth is not to be made the excuse for a series of special high denomination stamps as happened in the case of the Silver Weddings. Only a single item is to be issued for each colony, and, with a few exceptions, the face value of the stamp will be that which is in ordinary use for inland letters.

The colours of the new stamps will be the same as the corresponding definitive values, except that the centre will be in black. The portrait of the Queen, the main feature of the new series, is a three-quarter view of the head and shoulders, and Her Majesty will be portrayed wearing a tiara.

The portrait will be framed in an oval and will have at the top 'CORONATION', and at the base, '2nd JUNE 1953'. The value of the stamp will appear in two panels at the top, while the name of the Territory will be shown in a tablet running across the foot. The stamps will most probably be engraved. Date of issue will be June 2nd and the stamps will remain on sale until the end of the year or until supplies are exhausted.

New Zealand 'Healths'

REFUGEES NOW IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Picture shows a group of refugees from Bahour in Uchimedu village in Indian Union. Some men still bear the evidence of the beating which they received from French goondas and police.

GOONDA RAJ IN PONDICHERRY

Exodus From Bahour Commune Begins

FOR over two years now, the French Settlements in South India are known to have been the haunt of the Goonda and the political boss. Systematically goondas have been used to oppress the people in order to curb their nationalistic feelings.

Law and order has existed only for those who submit to the ruling clique. Neutral observers who recently reported on the conditions in French India testified to the Goonda rule prevailing there.

A glaring example of how this system operates was provided by the recent incidents in Bahour Commune. Bahour is one of the eight divisions of Pondicherry and consists of 25 villages surrounded on all sides by Indian Union territory. The population is about 25,000.

IN FOREFRONT

Bahour has been in the forefront of the struggle of the people of French Settlements to throw out the French overlords and their bullies and be united with India.

In the beginning of this year, Mr. Thangavelu Gounder, a Municipal Councillor of Bahour, presided over a meeting which passed a resolution unanimously asking the French to quit their Settlements without a referendum. Immediately afterwards a few goondas were let loose on Thangavelu but as he had retreated to his village and was supported by the entire village, he escaped the fate which recently befell pro-merger leader, Sellane Naicker who was shot in his house. Later a meeting of the Municipal Council was held and passed a resolution condemning Thangavelu. The French Indian Commissioner thereupon gave three days' time to Thangavelu to explain why he should not be removed from service. Mr. Thangavelu replied that he was only carrying on a constitutional agitation by legal methods which was in accordance with the June, 1948, Agreement under which the French Government had agreed to a referendum being held in the French Settlements. For a referendum, Thangavelu pleaded both sides should have an opportunity to express their opinions.

SUMMONED BY POLICE

On September 26 Thangavelu was summoned to the police station and told that the French India Commissioner had suspended him for three months. Simultaneously a large number of goondas assisted by the French police were let loose on Bahour Commune. They went round every house and attempted to obtain signatures under threats to a memorandum in which the villagers were shown as pro-French.

Those who refused to sign were beaten up, their cattle and cooking utensils looted and women deprived of their "Thalis," the sacred symbol of the married women.

About 50 families were thus forced to flee to Indian Union territory leaving their unharvested crops and their houses behind.

A deputation of these refugees saw the Prime Minister recently when he was at Madras.

FRENCH POLICE FIRE ON REFUGEES

CUDDALORE, Oct. 11 (PTI):—A party of French police consisting of a sub-inspector and two sepoys fired two rounds on a group of French Indian refugees of Uchimedu village in Indian Union limits yesterday according to information reaching here.

It is stated that the refugees had gone to Mullodai, a French village, to talk to the villagers. Immediately a sub-inspector with two sepoys fully armed, along with about 25 'goondas' with sticks and knives appeared on the scene. The refugees had retreated to Indian Union limits when the sub-inspector fired two rounds on the refugees. No one was injured in the firing.

A free pelting of stones then commenced resulting in injuries on both sides.

On information a lorry load of police rushed up from Reddichavadi and on seeing these men the 'Goondas' melted away. The injured refugees are being treated in Cuddalore Hospital.

UNITED FRONT OF PRO-MERGER PARTIES

MADRAS, Oct. 11 (PTI): Six pro-merger parties in French India have combined into a single organisation called the "French India United Liberation Council" for the purpose of securing the merger of French Indian settlements with the Indian Union, announced Mr. V. Subbiah, French India Communist leader, in an interview here today.

The six parties are: (1) Pondicherry Town Congress, (2) French India National Congress, (3) National Liberation Committee, (4) Pondicherry Merger Committee, (5) Socialist Youth Congress and (6) the Communist Party of French India.

Representatives of these parties met at Cuddalore on October 5, Mr. Subbiah said, in order to concert measures for starting united and effective movement against French imperialism.

EXODUS HAS BEGUN HERE

This map shows how the 8 Communes of Pondicherry are closely intermingled with the Indian Union Bahour Commune from which the exodus has occurred is shown in the map.

Helping Dangis To Achieve Prosperity

THE Dangs, so long isolated from the external world through the various factors arising out of history, has had poor communications which are now being improved.

Ahwa, the district headquarters, is situated at a distance of about 21 miles from Waghai, terminus of the narrow gauge railway of the Dangs. Ahwa is perched on a 1700 feet high plateau. Its area comprises two square miles and its population is about 2500. It is linked with the system of communications in the district and it is fast being developed with the construction of buildings that are coming up. Waghai possesses one of the biggest timber depots.

The communications in the interior have a mileage of 400 out of which 100 miles of roads are metalled roads. Dangs have access to the railway stations of the Tapi Valley Railway during fair season only while the major portion of traffic is cleared throughout the year by a narrow gauge railway connected to Billimora, a station of the Western Railway.

There are also the Ahwa-Nasik, Ahwa-Kulher and Ahwa-Pimpalner roads. The Bombay State Transport has taken up these roads for heavy repairs and it will shortly operate these routes as well as the Ahwa-Navapur and Ahwa-Billimora routes. When the communications improve, the Dangs will be more easily accessible to people outside the district and it will hasten and help the process of levelling-up of the Adivasis that is in progress.

Two Victim Exiles

Picture shows Kumudavalli aged 25 whose Thali was forcibly snatched by a French policeman. This was the revenge for her husband's participation in a pro-merger meeting. The older woman, Janaki, aged 50 was also assaulted. They fled their native village of Koravallimedu in Bahour and are now in India.

KERALA UNITED LEFTISTS' LATEST

ERNAKULAM, October 11 (PTI): The Central Committee of the United Front of Leftists in Travancore-Cochin — a joint front of the Communists, Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Kerala Socialist Party — after an all-night session here yesterday decided to continue the functioning of the United Front of Leftists.

To make the working of the Party effective, it was decided to levy a monthly subscription on all the MLAs, and MPs., elected on the UFL ticket.

The Committee authorised the UFL Parliamentary Party "to move a no-confidence motion against the Congress Ministry in the next session of the State Legislative Assembly scheduled to be held on October 28."

MRS. RENUKA RAY TO SEEK ELECTION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11 (PTI): Mrs. Renuka Ray, Minister for Rehabilitation, West Bengal, who is not a member of either House of the State Legislature, will seek election to the State Assembly from the Ratua constituency of Malda District, it was learned here today.

Mr. Sayeed Mia (Congress), who represented Ratua in the State Assembly, has since resigned.

HYDERABAD: A road transport corporation to manage the 5,000 miles of State owned road transport services in the State would be formed soon after the expension of the Central Road Transport Act to Hyderabad, Mr. D B Bindu, States's Home and Transport Minister, told pressmen here to-

Attempted Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Sindhi refugee woman jumped into the sea off Ballard Pier when the S. S. "Karanja" was leaving for Africa about 4-30 p. m. today.

With hundreds of people crowding the wharf to wave "bon voyage" to the passengers aboard the vessel, the woman's attempt at suicide would have gone unnoticed, but for the watchful eye of a harbour policeman aboard the Port Trust Police launch, "Vigilante".

The woman, Charanjit Kaur, believed to be about thirty-eight, was taken aboard the launch and given first aid before being handed over to the Yellow Gate Police.

In a statement made to the Police, the woman said that she had attempted to put an end to her life as her husband had married another woman whom he had taken with him to Nairobi on the "Karanja".

Boy's Body Afloat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The lifeless body of a fifteen-year-old boy was found floating in a water-filled quarry in Ghatkopar this morning.

The boy's uncle and aunt told the police later in the day that he had gone out to play yesterday evening and had not returned.

No marks of injury were found on the boy, Baban Shelar, when he was taken out of the quarry near Gopal Bhuvan on the Agra Road.

Canada Lifts Newsprint Control

OTTAWA, October 11: With world supplies more plentiful newsprint and woodpulp have been removed from the Government's essential materials list, the Defence Production Department announced.

This means the Government can no longer control their price or distribution.

Newsprint and woodpulp were placed on the list last year to meet emergency rationing under the international marterials conference.

Congressman Elected

LUCKNOW, Oct 11 (PTI): The nomination paper of Mr. M. Mukerjee (Congress) was declared valid in the by-election to the U.P. Legislative Council.

Of the two other candidates who had filed nominations one has withdrawn and the nomination paper of the other has been rejected.

Mr. Mukerjee will be declared elected on October 13.

The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Sheo Murat

Shuaib Quereshi

NEW DELHI Oct. 11 (PTI): Mr. Shuaib Quereshi, High Commissioner designate for Pakistan, will present his letter of introduction to the Prime Minister on Oct. 13. After the presentation and acceptance of the letters of Introduction he would be deemed to have been informally accredited.

The Ten-men delegation led by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee which conveyed the Sacred Relics of Lord Buddah and his two chief disciples to Cambodia, returned to Calcutta by Air on Saturday.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MR. Drew Pearson says that South Africa has threatened to withdraw her troops from Korea, if the U.S. supports the Arab-Asian demand in the U.N. Assembly.

Nearly losing the battle at home, Dr. Malan evidently hopes for the victory of the 'Apartheid' at the Pan Mun Jan front.

* * *

According to another report, the Soviet Bloc will join forces with South Africa and block discussions on the "Apartheid" issue.

This is nothing surprising. Stalin has no greater friend than Malan. The White Man's Raj is bound to make every coloured man a Communist.

* * *

According to Pt. Nehru, Madras is the intellectual capital, not only of South India but of the whole of India.

The trouble is that all these intellectuals have made a beeline to Delhi, with their "iddali" and "dosa", leaving none to tend the home fire.

* * *

Addressing a public meeting in Cutch, President Rajendra Prasad said, "When an ordinary man like me from Bihar can become the President of India, there is no reason why Princes could not aspire for such a position".

They will any day prefer the guaranteed privy purse to the pittance of the Presidential salary.

* * *

"Everything eats something to live and grow, and everything is food again for something else. This is the exposition in the Upanishad," says Rajaji.

So there is a law of causation running through every political merger, each party working out its Karma, to be swallowed by another in course of time. The big fish thrives on the small fry.

* * *

Addressing the Soviet Congress, M. Malenkov referred to the virtual crumbling of the colonial system and imperialism, and mentioned India as one of the countries where the national movement for liberation was going strong.

We cannot exactly understand the mind of Comrade Malenkov. India is a free country and has liberated herself from imperialism Probably, India is in the Red liberation list. Is it the dove of peace or Telengana?

* * *

PANDIT NEHRU takes off, whenever he is not on duty in Delhi. Soon after the termination of Parliamentary sessions, he made a jet flight over Nanda Devi 'snowed' in Kashmir, made a pilgrimage to Bhils' land and visited Hyderabad and Tungabadra.

His latest tour of Rayalaseema and the drought-affected areas of Mysore was with a view to make spot study of the famine conditions and bring a little cheer to the desolate homes. Wherever Pt. Nehru went, the rains welcomed him and this gladdened the hearts of drought victims. He added to the morale of the people by calling upon them to shed defeatism and to take the drought as a challenge to human endeavour and community sense. He moved freely with the people, gave a slip to the security officers, jostled with the crowds, partook of their gruel and temporarily merged himself with the masses of India. It is this human touch and his winning manners that make Nehru the idol of the masses.

* * *

Pt. Nehru has strange ways of relaxation. During his brief stay in Madras city, he fulfilled a lot of engagements and found time to visit Kalakshetra, the well-known dance centre run by Smt. Rukmini Devi at Adyar. After witnessing some classical dance recitals by the students of Kalakshetra, Pt. Nehru gave a symposium on Indian dance and dwelt on how India's classical dances were not only appreciated throughout India but all over the world. Referring to modern trends in dancing, he said, "All kinds of mixtures and hybrids in dancing are growing up. Being very much a layman in these matters, I do not necessarily object to any mixed style growing up, and there may be virtue in them. But whether we have mixed styles or not, it is certainly desirable to have a pure style." Pt. Nehru has beautifully summed up the issue between traditional dances and non-classical improvisations. While the former indulge in soulless virtuosity under cover of classical technique, the latter turn out to be a cocktail of dances of "strip—tease" variety. It is doubtful whether the two schools will be able to follow the policy of "live and let live" adumbrated by Pt. Nehru.

* * *

Striking a reminiscent note, Pt. Nehru said, "I am afraid, I have not had the benefit of training in Kalakshetra, and so I can neither sing nor dance." But nature has endowed him with the vim, verve and vitality of a dance artiste. Being a student of mood and a connoisseur of feeling with an emotional make-up, he catches the ear and the eye of the crowds. Has he not said, addressing the stars at the film festival in Delhi, that he was also a public actor of a different type at a different theatre? Pt. Nehru is not as innocent in dance as he pretends to be. When asked by pressmen about his reaction to Peking Peace Conference, "he put his hands on his cheeks, assumed a thoughtful pose and remained silent for a while before giving his reply." If this is not "Abhinaya of the Bharat Natya type, what else it is? Call it dance or diversionary tactics, it is one of the ways in which Pt. Nehru relaxes himself.

After touring the drought-affected areas for two days, Pt. Nehru reached Chittoor and broke his journey for the night. In a moment of relaxation, he invited the pressmen covering his tour to his room and enlarged upon the beauties of the Deccan Plateau and the vivid contrast it presented to the features of the North. He went into rhapsody over the scenery of Hyderabad, Mysore and Rayalaseema. He was intensely struck by the colour of the hills which changed their hue according to climatic conditions. He concluded, "Altogether the scenery of the Deccan with its pleasing variety is very attractive and impressive. It is a kind of country which should produce as it has done in the past both high civilisation and hardy men and women." These words have the ring of a painter of the impressionistic school. And Pt. Nehru is both impressionist and human. He communes with nature and makes a study of man.

* * *

CEYLON is once again in the news. Swami Gouribala, a German ascetic, was among a number of yellow-robed devotees who walked unhurt over a fire pit at a Hindu festival in Ceylon's coastal town.

He is reported to be the first European to perform the feat. A few months back, another European attempted to perform the feat, but got blistered feet. Fire-walking festivals have been a common feature in South India in temples of Kali, but the fire-proof immunity of the devotees has been a mystery to many. The festival is an annual feature, usually lasting for ten days and culminating in fire-walking feats. Only those who take a vow participate in fire-walking. Purely a faith cure, the vow is taken by those who suffer from a fell disease or mental trouble. Sometimes in distant villages when kids suffer from infantile ailments, the elders take the vow and do the fire-walking with babes on, after the disease is cured. The leader of the fire-walking party is the head priest, who is followed by a band of devotees, including women and children.

* * *

The fire-walking scene is preceded by elaborate rituals and ceremonies. The head priest usually fasts and prays during ten days of festival. On the final day a big procession goes through the town or the village and wends its way to the fire pit. Here, a field of burning cinders extending over 40 square feet is kept ready. It involves tons of firewood, mostly donated by devotees. At the end of the procession, visitors stand aside and the participants form a queue with the head priest ahead. They wash their feet in a pit of milk and water. A high police officer of the locality is on the scene, as some tests are to be conducted before fire-walking. A ball of flowers is rolled on the cinders, and the police officer satisfies himself that it does not show any stain of fire, and remains fresh. Then a fresh lemon is rolled over the fire pit and the police officer tests whether it remains fire-proof. After these two tests, the chief priest and the band of devotees march over the field of cinders, and none of them get burnt during this ordeal. There has recently been a case in South India where the police ordered the stoppage of fire-walking because the flower ball and the lemon showed signs of being "fire-bitten." Big crowds gather to witness the feats and keep yards aside, as they cannot stand the heat.

* * *

The origin of this festival is shrouded in mystery. 'Agni Pravesh,' or ordeal by fire, is recorded in Ramayana where Sita was the participant. In historical times during the Middle Ages, foreign settlers in India like the Greeks, Kushans, Scythians and Parthians were made into Hindus and Rajputs by making them go round a fire pit in a purification ceremony. This was probably incorporated in South India and has been in vogue for centuries. This festival, has an international aspect, since the Tamils who have settled in Ceylon, East Africa, Mauritius and the Far Eastern countries like Malaya and Saigon have carried the festival and observed it in those areas. Of late, devotees of other religious denominations have begun to take part in fire-walking. Swami Gauribala, the German ascetic, who did it claimed that the performance gave him no pain, and that it was all one of faith. Thus, faith has won many laurels which are still a puzzle to modern science.

* * *

BY suggesting the earmarking of the manufacture of ....is and saris exclusively to handloom weavers, Rajaji has opened a veritable Pandora's Box.

The All-India Handloom Weavers' Convention, which recently concluded its sessions in Hyderabad, has followed him up by making extravagant demands of the levy of a cess on all mill-made cloth and using the same to subsidise the handloom industry. The convention urged that handloom goods should be treated on a par with Khadi and pleaded for the extension of all the facilities that are now available to Khadi. It also demanded the distribution of yarn to the weavers through co-operative societies, so as to eliminate the middle men. The Bihar Weavers' Convention has gone one step further and urged the Government to set up mills for the production of yarn exclusively for the use of the handloom weavers. Though one can easily concede the importance of the handloom industry in India's rural economy, the question arises whether the industry has conducted itself in such a way as to deserve these special measures of protection.

* * *

The record of the industry during and after the war is as bad as that of textile industry. Hoarding and blackmarketing have been a common feature to both, and the yarn black market became notorious in the South, in spite of the fact that the Madras Government ordered the distribution of yarn to the weavers through co-operative societies. The quality of handloom goods deteriorated to such an extent that they became unwanted in Far Eastern markets, where they had a monopoly in the absence of Japanese competition. Early last year, there was a dearth of handloom goods, and now suddenly a glut is reported of crores of rupees of accumulated stock. This could not have happened, but for hoarding. In the face of this black record, it is the height of brazen-facedness for the industry to demand parity with Khadi and priority over mill cloth.

* * *

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has done the right thing by suggesting a high power committee to go into the question. Pt. Nehru also has given expression to similar views during his recent visit to Madras. Mr. Krishnamachari is not unsympathetic to the call of the handloom industry, but he feels that Rajaji's prescription amounts to over-simplification and that the main issue transcends the narrow confines. The fundamental question is, how to streamline the mill industry with handloom and Khadi in the larger interest of national economy. This issue is nothing new, but has cropped up time and again.

In this matter the Japanese industrial set-up will come handy to us as a model. In Japan, it is reported that mill made cloth is earmarked for export, while the citizens of the country completely clothe themselves with hand woven cloth. Also, Government, banking, shipping and insurance agencies extend a number of facilities to bring down the cost of production, so that the goods may be cheap at home and stand any amount of competition in foreign markets.

A similar move is imperative in India, since both mill cloth and hand-woven fabrics meet consumers' resistance in the markets. While the handloom industry has to be propped up to keep the rural economy in balance, the mill industry has to earn for us precious foreign exchange to ease the balance of payment position. Viewed in this light, the picture becomes clearer of the inter-dependence of these two wings of the textile industry.

'OPERATION SECURITY'

Crawford in The Newark News.

'The Pilgrimage And After'

To,

The Editor, "Bombay Chronicle",

One would have thought that reviewers of books were reasonable and fairminded people, reading the book sent to them for review thoroughly and giving the readers an objective picture of their contents. However, the gentleman who has chosen to review our publication, "The Pilgrimage and After" in your weekly edition dated 21st September 1952, seems to have taken this opportunity to launch a broadside against the Congress. The whole review is full of cynical and contemptuous references to the Congress and its leaders. He finds something or other to criticise in every chapter and every line of the book. Neither the Congress nor myself are in need of encomiums from your reviewer. It is nevertheless a matter for amusement when the writer tries to make out that all the facts and figures given in the book are presented from the Congress point of view. What else did he expect from an account of how "Congress fought and won the General Elections"? As to the word 'pilgrimage' it was used by Jawaharlal Nehru himself to describe his election tour and no more beautiful phrase could have been used for this historic tour. Your reviewer does not even like Shri G. L. Nanda saying — "The Congress election campaign has helped to strengthen the foundations of democracy in India." I should have thought that this is an absolutely accurate statement of fact. The Congress as a political party undoubtedly took a risk in appealing to a vastly increased electorate at a time when it was not exactly popular, but it took this risk deliberately in the interests of the country and to vindicate its belief in a democratic government. And yet your learned reviewer says it sounds "hollow." Perhaps everything is "hollow" to a "hollow mind". What is still more amusing — even the perfectly justified and carefully planned Congress propaganda is dubbed as the "elaborate web-weaving of a clever political party!" The analysis of election results is called "a Congressite graph of election figures." It is a pity that your reviewer seems to have completely forgotten that he is reviewing a book and not throwing mud at the Congress.

Yours etc.

DR. N. V. RAJKUMAR.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications from approved MES Contractors within whose financial limits the amount of proposed work lies, by 25th October 1952 for:

1. PROVISION OF C.E.F. G. & H. TYPE QUARTERS AT DEHRADUN — ESTIMATED COST RS. 4.55 LAKHS.
2. ABNORMAL REPAIRS TO ROOFS, JOINERY AND FLOORS, ETC. OF BUILDINGS IN SHARON LINES AT AGRA—ESTIMATED COST RS. 5.70 LAKHS. (5086)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Enlarge Land Holdings

D. R. Gadgil's Solution

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (PTI): Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Bombay, said here yesterday that the core of the agricultural problem in India was to enlarge land holdings and make them efficient units of production.

A beginning towards this should be made by pooling uneconomic holdings and rearranging them for the purpose of joint farming into as big fields as possible but not below the economic, unit, he added.

Dr. Gadgil, who was delivering a public lecture under the auspices of the Delhi School of Economics, said that both the advocates of revolution and those who wanted to forestall it, were mistakenly laying emphasis on the abolition of zamindari and redistribution of land among the cultivatogs. Whatever the abolition of zamindari might do for the peasant, it would not increase the land surface available to him for cultivation.

He emphasised that unless the unit of cultivation was economic and efficient, no improvements on land could be carried out by either mechanical farming or building up of rural credit organisations and crop planning.

OCT. S. S. C. EXAM

Arrangements Are Finalised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE ensuing October S S. Certificate Examination will be held commencing on Tuesday, October 21, 1952. The programme of the examination has been sent to the heads of all recognized high schools. The examination will be held at 30 centres. The last March Examination was held at 40 centres and the last October Examination at 25 centres.

The morning session will begin at 10-30 a.m. on each day of the examination and the paper in the afternoon will be set at 2-30 p.m.

Printed lists showing the names of the candidates registered for the examination, their examination seat numbers, the subjects offered and the number of the school, will be displayed at a central place at each centre of examination on or about October 13.

The complete list for the Bombay Central will be posted at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay-1, and (2) the Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay-7. The complete list for the Dadar Centre will be posted at (1) the R. A. Podar College, Matunga, Bombay-19, and (2) the C. L. Boys High School, Dadar (BBCI), Bombay-14. Information with regard to the seating arrangements at each place of examination will also be displayed along with the lists of candidates.

The candidates have been listed according to the subject combinations offered by them, the subjects offered in addition and subjects dropped being shown against their names. Index numbers of subjects in which exemptions are claimed have been given below the names of the candidates. When the lists are put up, each candidate should check very carefully that his name, subjects, etc., have been correctly shown in the list. Candidates appearing for the Examination in part should take particular care to see that the Index Numbers of the subjects in which they are shown as being exempted in the lists are in accordance with the exemptions claimed by them. Any errors or omissions should we immediately brought to the notice of the Secretary, SSC Examination Board, Poona-1.

The Centres of Examination have been grouped for administrative convenience into four groups designated by the letters A, B, C and D. The identity of each candidate will, therefore, be determined by the seat number and the centre or the group. Candidates are, therefore, advised to prefix the letter of the alphabet denoting the group to their examination seat number.

The answer-books specifically require the candidates to give the name of the centre, so that even if the letter of the alphabet is missing, the seat number and centre will help to identify the candidate. For the sake of convenience of reference, however, candidates will do well always to enter the letter A, B, C or D, as the case may be, along with their seat numbers.

Examination Seat Numbers given to candidates at various centres are as shown below: —

Group A

	CENTRE	From		To	From		To
1.	Andheri	1	—	348	5946	—	5960
2.	Bombay	349	—	3049	5961	—	6162
3.	Dadar	3050	—	5945	6163	—	6343

Group B

4.	Ahmednagar	1	—	473	7459	—	7502
5	Dhulia	474	—	841	7503	—	7508
6.	Jalgaon	842	—	1811	7509	—	7538
7.	Kolhapur	1812	—	2594	7539	—	7575
					7874	—	7875
8.	Nasik	2595	—	3346	7576	—	7611
9.	Poona Camp	3347	—	3683	7612	—	7642
10.	Poona City	3684	—	5046	7643	—	7730
					7876	—	7877
11.	Ratnagiri	5047	—	5440	7731	—	7742
12.	Sangli	5441	—	5777	7743	—	7759
13.	Satara	5778	—	6163	7760	—	7774
14.	Sholapur	6164	—	6916	7775	—	7850
15.	Thana	6917	—	7458	7851	—	7873

Group C

16.	Ahmedabad	1	—	2623	10194	—	10215
17.	Anand	2624	—	3175	10216	—	10219
18.	Baroda	3176	—	5025	10220	—	10238
		10192	—	10193			
19.	Bhavnagar	5026	—	5743	10239	—	10245
20.	Broach	5744	—	6058	10246	—	10247
21.	Godhra	6059	—	6258	10248	—	10249
22.	Nadiad	6259	—	6818			
23.	Navsari	6819	—	7365	10250	—	10255
24.	Rajkot	7366	—	8772	10256	—	10264
25.	Surat	8773	—	9763	10265	—	10272
26.	Visnagar	9764	—	10191	10273	—	10277

Group D

27.	Belgaum	1	—	1189	2920	—	2941
28.	Bijapur	1190	—	1777	2942	—	2951
29.	Dharwar	1778	—	2625	2952	—	2972
30.	Karwar	2626	—	2919	2973	—	2975

For a great majority of the candidates, the examination will conclude by 5-30 p.m. on Friday, October 24. In the case of a few candidates, the examination will continue beyond four days. The seating arrangements at each centre have been made in such a way that the candidates whose examination will continue beyond the first four days are seated at one or two places only.

Thus candidates appearing for papers to be set in the forenoon of Saturday, October 25, onwards, will ordinarily be seated in one or two places of examination only. These arrangements will be notified at each place of examination for the information of the candidates concerned. All candidates whose examination continues beyond October 24 are, therefore, advised to look out for these instructions and go to the place of examination indicated for the additional papers offered by them.

M.R.A. Leaders Here

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Peter Howard, a British journalist connected with Moral Rearmament Movement and Mr. Roger Hicks, M.R.A. representative for India, are arriving in Bombay by air tomorrow in advance of the M.R.A. team of about 150 persons due to arrive later under the leadership of Mr. Frank Bouchman.

SERVICE MUST BE SELFLESS

Minister's Advice To Social Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Minister for Public Works, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, asked social workers and others to always keep in mind the great principle of service recognised by Mahatma Gandhi which was that one who served must not go away with the idea that the one who was served was being placed under obligation and thus humiliated.

Speaking at the N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay, today, the Minister said that service must not result in humiliation of either party but must spiritually elevate both.

He was glad to learn that the N.S.D. Industrial Home and similar other blind relief homes in the country were making a real effort to develop a sense of self-respect and self-dependence among their blind brethren by teaching them arts and crafts which went a long way in making them at least partially self-dependent. They were being taught cane-work, weaving music (both vocal and instrumental) and so on. They were also taking part in debates and making good speeches. All of this mean that they were intellectually and mentally sound, though maimed and deformed bodily.

The Minister expressed satisfaction at the progress report of the Home and said that its request for more liberal donations would meet with a better response from an appreciative public.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR BIDI WORKERS

Committee To Visit Gujerat Centres

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The members of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to advise it on the fixation of the minimum wages in the tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory, will visit a few places in Gujarat at the end of this month. The itinerary of the committee includes Mehsana (October 25), Ahmedabad (October 26), Nadiad (October 27), Anand (October 28), Baroda (October 29) and Surat (October 30).

Those who are associated with bidi-making concerns at the aboVementioned centres, either as employers or as employees, may see them, through the Collector of the district concerned, for putting forth their views on the fixation of minimum wages in the industry.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR W. GERMANY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The first batch of fourteen Indian students, sailed from here for Genoa today 'en route' to Frankfurt aboard Lloyd Triestino's liner "Neptunia".

The students who were selected by the Government of India's Education Ministry, will undergo, under the Indo-West German Industrial Co-operation Scheme, a years' technical training in various industries in West Germany, before returning to India.

Under the reciprocal scheme, ten West German students are to arrive in India to pursue studies in the Indian Universities.

The "Neptunia" has aboard in all 33 Indian students destined to Frankfurt.

A.Q. Ansari In The City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, President, All-India Momin Conference, and Vice-president, All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress, arrived here this forenoon by the Deccan Queen from Poona, accompanied by Mr. Jalilur Rahman Ansari, President, Monghyr District (Bihar) Handloom Weavers Congress. Mr. A. Q. Ansari is on his way back to Patna from Hyderabad (Deccan) where he presided over the All-India Handloom Weavers' Convention.

Plastic Valve For Heart

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter). A plastic heart valve has been placed in a human patient for the first time in medical history, it was announced here on Thursday night.

The operation was performed three weeks ago on a 30-year old woman at Georgetown University hospital by Dr. Charles Hufnagle.

The new valve, a small plastic ball half an inch in diameter inside an inch long tube, was reported to be working perfectly in preventing a back flow of blood in the heart a condition which has constantly threatened heart failure.

Country Crafts Capsize In Rough Seas

CALICUT, Oct. 11 (PTI): Close on the heels of the boat disaster near Tellicherry a couple of days back when three boats loaded with coconuts were torn off their moorings involving a loss of about Rs. two lakhs, come reports of further mishap to country craft caught in the storm while on the seas.

A country craft laden with coir, jaggery and spices from Minicoy Island in the Laccadive group bound for Tellicherry, came to grief near its destination last Wednesday. The craft capsized in rough weather emptying its entire cargo in the bosom of the sea while its dozen crew swam ashore. The loss in this case is estimated at about Rs. two and half lakhs.

A report from Mangalore states that a boat carrying crockery and cutlery from Bombay overturned on Thursday eighteen miles from the former place near Moolki due to rough sea.

Wheat Bags Go Under

KARWAR, Oct. 11 (UPI): One-hundred and twenty bags of wheat wentdown the water in Karwar sea, when a countrycraft was shorn off its moorings and capsized as a result of stormy wind last night. The Cargo was a part of Government's consignment of about 3,000 bags unloaded here yesterday by a coastal stamer which sailed direct to Cochin cancelling mid-port calls owing to storm.

Governor Takes Salute

DHARWAR, October 11.

The Governor of Bombay took the salute at a police parade where he was presented, by the village Defence Organisation, a purse of Rs. 5001 for providing medical relief to the needy ex-servicemen of Dharwar District at the local hospitals. The Governor and Shrimati Bajpai visited the site for the new Karnatak University buildings at Chhota Mahableshwar.

Cement For Repair Works

There have been adequate cement arrivals into Greater Bombay in the past few months. With a view to enabling the general public to get cement easily for meeing their small demands of five bags per family per month for repair works, etc., the Government has decided to increase the stockist's limit of free sale from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of stocks received by stockists and dealers in Greater Bombay, until further orders. The public is requested to take advantage of this relaxation.

Purse To Balgandharva

JALGAON, Oct. 11 (U.S.): Shri Narayanrao Rajhans, popularly known as 'Balgandharva', the well-known actor of Marathi stage, was felicitated here recently by his admirers, and was presented with a purse of Rs. 601 as a token of their love towards him.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Vad 9, 2008
Muslim: Moharrum 22, 1372
Parsi: Ardibehesht 11, 1322
Sunrise 6-32 a.m. Sunset 6-19 p.m.
Hightide 07-21, 19-30
Lowtide —, 14-25

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Inauguration of training course for teachers and workers for adult social education centres at G. S. Medical College, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Education, will preside.

PARENTS' DAY: To be celebrated by Hansraj Morarji Public School at Andheri, 5 p.m. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Religion and Religions", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

CONFERENCE: Of Walmiki sweepers on eve of Balmik Rishi Jayanti at Bhoiwada Maidan near Bhoiwada Police Station, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Prof. H. N. Atreya will speak on "Planned Parenthood" at Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: Of Property owners affected by Town Planning Scheme No. 4 (Mahim area), at D'Silva High School, Ranade Road, Dadar, 4-30 p.m.

RAMA RAJYA PARISHAD: Public meeting at Chowpatty 6 P. M. Swami Shri Karpatriji Maharaj, will speak.

BHARAT MAHILA MANDAL: Public meeting at Hari Om Nivas, Kopalwadi, Bhuleshwar, 4-30 p.m.

KALAA RANG ANNUAL DAY: Dance recital by Kumaris Lalita and Indra at Podar College Hall, Matunga at 6-30 p.m. Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji presiding.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on:

Fight between Desire and Reason: Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

RASHTRA BHASHA VIDYALAYA: Under the auspices of the above Vidyalaya, the new term for the Hindi classes of prarambhik, Pravesh, Parichaya, Kovid and Ratna starts from today. The classes will meet every Sunday from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, (Second floor).

CITY LAW COLLEGE: Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Mr. N. H. Sethna and Mr. G. R. Madhavi have been reappointed as members of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law College, Bombay, for a further period of three years, up to May 13, 1955.

MEMBERSHIP OF CONGRESS

Hearing Of Objections

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following is the programme of the District Returning Officers for the hearing and disposal of Claims and Objections in respect of the Registers of Primary and Active Members of the Congress:

The place of hearing will be the B.P.C.C. Office, Congress House, Bombay 4.

Wards 'B', 'D' 'E', and Suburbs— Tuesday 14th October 1952 at 6.30 p.m. and the followingday if necessary at the same time

Ward 'C', 'F' and 'G'— Wednesday, 15th October 1952 at 6-30 p.m and the following day if necessary at the same time.

No individual intimations have been given and those interested are welcome to attend.

Bombay-Aurangabad Air Service

HYDERABAD, Oct. 11 (PTI). The Deccan Airways has been granted a licence to operate an air service between Bombay and Aurangabad thrice a week, it was reliably learned here today.

The date of the commencement of the service would be announced shortly.

HEAVY RAIN IN ASSAM

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 11 (PTI): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday, October 11, 1952:—

Widespread and locally heavy to very heavy rain has occurred in Assam. Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, the south Konkan, south Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Malabar-South Kana and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in West Bengal, Bihar, south Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa and Mysore with a few showers in south-east Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad. Isolated heavy falls have also been reported from the Kanara coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING 12TH: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and will occur locally in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, south Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and Mysore. A few thundershowers are also likely in Orissa, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh, the south Konkan, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and interior of Tamilnad. Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in Assam with a few heavy falls along the Malabar-Kanara coast.

The following is the forecast issued by the Meteorological Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and valid till the Monday morning:—

Monsoon is withdrawing in the south Konkanpatti, Karnatak, Telengana, central Hyderabad and the districts of Sholapur and Satara, where rainfall is likely for the next two days.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Mainly dry weather in the region.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	102	71	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	88	79	0	2.3	+1.1
Calcutta	79	77	0.1	4.9	+2.9
Madras	94	79	0	3.0	0
Nagpur	93	68	0	0.4	—0.2
New Delhi	94	68	0	0	—0.2
Poona	93	69	0	1.0	—0.6
Sholapur	93	70	0	0.5	—0.8
Surat	96	78	0	0	—0.7

CONCERTS IN AID OF HOSPITALS

BOMBAY, Friday: The Combined Clubs Concert Committee is arranging a series of six concerts in aid of the Bombay City Civil Hospitals Aid Committee and the Dr. Phiroze Bharucha Memorial for T.B. relief. The proceeds of the concerts will be utilised partly for the provision of anti-biotics for poor patients.

Those expected from abroad for participating in the concerts are Henric Mierowski, the Polish pianist, who will play for one day (November 21) at the C. J. Hall, and Marcel Gazelle, the pianist and his wife Jacqueline Salomoni who will perform in January and February on dates to be fixed later.

The Concerts Committee will also stage a concert jointly with the Italian Consul when Casanavos, conductor of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the Vivaldi 'Four Seasons' Concerti on November 14.

Tickets are available at M/s Rose and Company and from the members of the committee.

'DIRECT ACTION' BY PORT WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday. "Direct Action" to get redress of grievances of the Bombay Port workers in view of the "most unresponsive" attitude of the authorities will be recommended by the B.P.T. Workers' Union to its General Body at an extraordinary general meeting to be held at Kamgar Sadan, Mazagaon, on Sunday next.

The meeting will consider the "failure of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India" to refer to the Industrial Tribunal among others, the question of retrenchment, overtime allowance to certain categories of Port workers, direct recruitment to intermediate posts and recruitment on communal lines.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 B T Vyas, G songs, 08-15 Hirabai Jhaveri, jaunpuri, 11-45 Vasundhara Shrikhande, desi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P Mudaliar, gottuvadyam, 13-40 Concert, 17-30 Hirabai Jhaveri, thumri, 18-10 P Mudaliar, gottuvadyam puria, 18-30 G P Pathak, malashree, 19-00 B T Vyas, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 Vasundhara Shrikhande, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 G P Pathak, thumri, 20-45 B T Vyas, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Spanish hour, 22-50 CBS concert orch.

VARIATIONS

353m. 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 P Mudaliar, gottuvadyam, 08-45 Hirabai Jhaveri, bhavgeet, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Bal Gandharva, abhang, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Pramodini Desai, 13-30 Susheel Mohan, ghazal, geet, 13-50 G P Pathak, badhans sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Jyotsna Bhole, 18-20 For villages, M at 18-50 in K, 19-20 Susheel Mohan, geet, bhajan, 20-15 Hirabai Jhaveri, bhavgeet, 20-30 U talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Susheel Mohan, ghazal, geet, 21-30 Radio och., 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 P N Joshi, bilaskhani, todi, 18-00 Premadha R Desai, bhajans, 18-20 Shakuntala Joshi, bhajans, 19-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Man shrushti (Ahm.), 19-00 P N Joshi, shyam kalyan, 19-15 Shakuntala Joshi, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet-dhara (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 20-00 P N Joshi, raag bihag, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 Shakuntala Joshi, geets, 21-30 P N Joshi, jaijaiwanti, 21-45 National prog.: Delhi relay.

RADIO CEYLON

25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon camera club, 9-00 Pen friends corner, 9-15 Choice of people, 10-00 Jazz record shop, 10-30 Hindi progs., 11-45 Meet your favourite singer, 12-00 Modern concert hall, 12-30 BBC news, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 p.m. Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur hour, Hindi, 6-30 Lipton prog., 6-45 Hindi Progs., 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of the world, 7-45 The Lawrence Walk show, 8-00 Amateur hour, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces show, 18-45 Conservative party conf. at Scarborough, 19-00 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Harvest thangsgiving service, 23-00 Variety road show.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

On October 12 at 8-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast excerpts from the Presidential address of Shri K. P. Kulkarni, President elect of the 35th Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

URDU SHAIRI MEN QAUMIYAT

On Sunday, October 12, at 8-30 p.m. Altaf Hussain will broadcast a talk in Urdu on 'Urdu Shairi Men Qaumiyat' from All-India Radio, Bombay.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

ON LILLIAN HELLMAN

On Sunday, October 12 at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a programme by Mrs. Santha Bowers introducing the works of Lillian Helman, an American playwright.

It can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Educational Aids Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The exhibition of Educational Aids prepared by the teachers and pupils of the Municipal Schools of the Primary Education Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was declared open on Friday by the Mayor of Greater Bombay.

It is being kept open for the citizens of Bombay from 10th October 1952 to 8th November 1952 between 4 and 7 p.m. (except from October 16 to 20). There is no entrance fee. The exhibition is in the Gilder Tank Building, (2nd Floor), Lamington Road.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Administrator To Visit Bombay Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, Planning Commission, will arrive in Bombay on October 13. The same day he will have discussions with the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. According to a tentative programme, Shri Dey will visit Karjat, Kudav and Nasrapur on October 14 and participate in the work connected with Community Projects there.

Scarcity In Malegaon Taluka

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 96 villages in Malegaon Taluka of Nasik District. Nineteen of these villages are in Soundane Circle, five in Malegaon Circle, 16 in Kalwadi Circle, 15 in Zodga Circle, 20 in Nimgaon Circle, 12 in Vadner Circle and the remaining 9 in Karanjgavan Circle.

Distribution Of Quinine

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The work of distribution of quinine and its substitutes to private medical practitioners, hospitals and dispensries has now been entrusted to the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay. Formerly this work was being done by a separate quinine Department.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (Parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on October 22, 1952 by B. I. M. S. "DWARKA".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6.00 P.M. on October 21, 1952 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Public Holidays During 1953

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following days have been declared by the Government of Bombay as public holidays during the year 1953, in addition to New Year's Day (January 1), Good Friday (April 3) and Christmas Day (December 25), which have already been declared as public holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Indian Republic Day (January 26); Mahashivratri (February 12); Jamshedi Navroz (March 21); Ramnavmi (March 23); Mahavir Jayanti (March 27); Independence Day (August 15); Bakri-Id-Id-ul-Azha (August 21); Cocoanut Day (August 24); Gokul Asthami (September 1); Parsi New Year (September 2); Khordad Sal (September 7); Ganesh Chaturthi (September 12); Moharrum (September 19); Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (October 2); Dassera (October 17); Divali—2 days i.e. Divali and New Year Day (November 6 and 7); and Id-e-Milad (November 20).

No days have been notified as holidays on account of Holi—2nd Day (March 1), Ramzan-Id (June 14) and Samvatsari (September 13) as these holidays fall on Sundays.

Free Drugs For Seamen

BOMBAY, Saturday: Special drugs including penicillin and streptomycin are now provided free of charge to sick and destitute seamen unemployed for less than a year.

The Government of India and the State Government had accepted the responsibility for the medical treatment of unemployed seamen under one year, but the accepted charges did not include special drugs which were beyond the means of ordinary seamen.

The Principle Seamen's Welfare Officer, Bombay, took the initiative to raise a fund for meeting this emergency and, with the aid of some shipping companies and others interested in Seamen's Welfare, Rs. 47,000 have been collected so far for the Sick and Destitute Seamen's Amenities Fund. The various amenities provided from its resources include special treatment to poor seamen in the T.B. Sanatorium.

STATE TRANSPORT LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Bombay State Transport Corporation's four per cent Rs. one crore 1964 loan was over-subscribed by Rs. 10 lakhs at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday an official of the Corporation announced here today.

The loan will be utilised for the development of the Corporation.

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You need a good dentrifice to strengthen your gums, brighten your teeth, disinfect your mouth and freshen your breath.
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LORRY STRIKE DEFINITELY ENDS

Dissident Group Falls In Line

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AT 4 p.m. today it was officially declared from the headquarters of the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee at Frere Road, Bombay, that the dissident group which was opposed to the calling off of the strike as per the resolution passed by the General Body meeting of the Operators last night, had veered round and decided to join the majority.

The strike, therefore, has now been definitely called off, said a spokesman of the Action Committee in an interview to this paper.

He added that the 14,000 vehicles which had gone off the road since October 1, will be back on the road by Monday. Telegraphic instructions to this effect had been flashed to all constituents in the State and the response was encouraging.

A meeting between their representatives and Government would take place tomorrow to conduct negotiations and discuss definite measures for relief in the new Motor Vehicles Tax.

The operators who have placed complete reliance in Mr. S. K. Patil, president of the BPCC, who had been good enough to mediate between the Government and the strikers would leave the question of further negotiations in his hands. The Government had shown an accommodating spirit, said the spokesman and, therefore, the operators had reciprocated in the same spirit.

EVERYTHING ALLRIGHT

Mr. S. K. Patil, president of the BPCC told this paper this evening that he was now convinced that the strike of the motor transport operators had been called off and the proofs which he had earlier demanded were now forthcoming with the gradual coming on the road of vehicles that had been laid up since the strike started on October 1.

In a statement to this paper Mr. Patil said: "I am glad that wiser counsels have prevailed and now everything is allright."

Mr. Patil was in a position by 4 p.m. to inform Bombay's Transport Minister Mr. Babubhai Patel that it was clear now that the strike would definitely end.

Mr. Babubhai Patel, who was contacted by this paper at 5 p.m., said that Mr. Patil had telephoned to him delivering this message. Government would be prepared to meet the BPCC mediator and representatives of the motor transport operators for further negotiations.

Mr. S. K. Patil later told this paper that the negotiations would be resumed at 7 p.m. on Sunday at Congress House, in all probability, since, Sunday being a holiday, the Secretariat was closed. If this was not convenient some other venue would be fixed.

It was reported by reliable sources that most vehicles would be on the roads by Monday.

FACILITIES GIVEN

Government, it was reliably learnt, in order to facilitate the resumption of service by the operators, who participated in the strike, had already waived the necessity to obtain fresh permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, to ply those vehicles, which had notified going off the road. This was not the only benevolent act that Government had performed today as a sequel to the official calling off of the strike by the operators. They had also agreed that taxes would be paid at the old rates, pending the termination of the negotiations between the Government and the operators with the help of the mediators from the BPCC.

Meeting At Secretariat

The following Press Note was issued tonight by the Secretary of the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee after a final meeting held tonight to decide the strike issue:—

"In view of assurances, oral and written, from Mr. S. K. Patil in his capacity as President of the B. P. C. C., to mediate between the Government of Bombay and the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee, to do his best to obtain maximum relief from the Government of Bombay with regard to the demands put forward by the Action Committee, in particular the postponement of nationalisation of goods vehicles for ten years and a reduction in the increase Motor Vehicles Tax, and after due consideration this Action Committee has decided to advice operators to restart their vehicles on the roade.

"Meantime the question of granting extension for payment of taxes upto 15-11-52 is under the consideration of the Government. Mr. B. Patel, Deputy Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, has invited five representatives of the Action Committee, who were elected today, as also the mediators of the B. P. C. C., to a meeting at the Secretariat at 7 p. m., tomorrow."

PAK REQUEST TO INDIA

Put Off Passport System

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11 (PTI): The Pakistan Government have approached the Government of India for a postponement till November 15 of the introduction of Indo-Pakistan passport system, scheduled to come into force on the midnight of October 14/15, it was learned here today from authoritative souruces.

The West Bengal Government has, however, reiterated its stand to the Government of India that the Pakistan Government should either abandon the idea of introducing the passport system of travel altogether or enforce it from the date already fixed.

The decision of the Government of India on Pakistan's request is expected to be taken after the Prime Minister's return to Delhi this afternoon.

FIVE KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10: Five United States Marines were killed and a sixth was injured when their Navy twin-engined 'Beechcraft' trainer plane crashed into a canal near a thickly populated residential area today.

British Train Smash Toll

HARROW, North London, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Hundred and ten people were this morning known to have lost their lives in the triple train disaster here on Wednesday.

6 Injured In Attack On Radio Tunis

TUNIS, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Six soldiers were injured one seriously when unknown persons with grenades and a submachine gun attacked the Radio Tunis transmitting station of Dejedida on the outskirts of Tunis last night.

VISA FOR REV. SCOTT

Issued For Duration Of U. N. Assembly

LONDON, Oct. 10 (PTI): The Reverend Michael Scott, White champion of South-West African tribesmen, was issued with an American transit visa today to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

He will leave here by air tomorrow to represent the international league for the rights of man. The visa was issued for the duration of the general assembly and limits his movements to an area near its headquarters.

Churches Condemn Apartheid

PORT ELIZABETH, Oct. 11 (PTI): Racial problems between Whites and Blacks could never be satisfactorily solved on the lines of repression and injustice, said a report of the church and nation committee which was adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian churches of South Africa.

The Committee said that the churches might well be alarmed by present political trends. "The results of the policies of the South African Government have proved it to be mistaken. It has built up a vast reservoir of bitterness and mistrust."

"The situation demands that the fight against repressive measures should be courageously pursued, and that individual Christians should exercise kindliness, tolerance and charity towards members of other racial groups.

EXECUTION STAYED

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Oct. 11.

The execution of Madanlal and Babulal, workers of Socialist-controlled Swatantra Majdur Panchayat, which was scheduled for today, has been stayed by orders of the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat, before whom an appeal for mercy on behalf of these persons is pending. Madanlal and Babulal were sentenced to death by Madhya Bharat High Court on charges of murdering a police official in September, 1950, when there was labour riot in Indore City. Final order on the mercy appeal is expected by the end of this month. President Rajendra Prasad has also been requested to save the lives of these two Trade Union workers.

TUNIS RAIDS

TUNIS, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter). Police today raided the offices of several Communist organisations here. They also searched the homes of several Communist Party officials.

Britain Won't Fall Into Soviet Snare

CHURCHILL ON ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire, October 11.

BRITISH Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today Britain would certainly not fall into the "snare" laid by the "Soviet Government and Communists elsewhere" of allowing any breach between Britain and America.

He told the annual conference of the Conservative Party here that the "totalitarian oligarchy of the Kremlin" controlled armies in Europe far exceeding any which the Western nations had been about to gather.

Britain intended to persevere "faithfully and resolutely" in strengthening the ties of friendship and kinship which had brought her into effective alliance with America.

"On this the future peace of the world and the survival of freedom depends," he said.

Mr. Churchill said he believed Conservatives could fairly claim a definite improvement in British affairs at home and in her world position since his Government took office.

BULGANIN BLAMES TURKISH LEADERS

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Deputy Premier, told the Soviet Communist Party Congress here that Russian economy could be put on a war footing in the shortest possible time.

But he said the five-year plan directives gave proof that the Soviet people were devoting their efforts to peaceful construction and were not striving for war.

The Marshal attacked Turkey's leaders, who, he said, had lost all sense of responsibility and allowed their country to become "an appendage of the American-English bloc."

"They are dragging Turkey on to a path of dangerous adventures," he said.

Marshal Bulganin was speaking to the Congress on Friday and the text of his speech was made public here today.

He assailed Americans who "go so far as to advocate 'liberation' by force" of a considerable part of Europe and Asia.

Today the Congress entered its seventh and perhaps last day after hearing 67 speakers.

The Congress also heard guest speakers so far from 21 nations, including India, all solidarity with the major objective of Kremlin policy.

Radio-Active Rain

BUT HARMLESS

MELBOURNE, Oct. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Rain containing traces of radio activity, claimed to be from the Monte Bello atomic explosion, fell here today.

But the radio active content was very small and harmless, an expert said. The rain reacted to Geiger Counter tests by Dr. N. E. Lewis, Chief Research Officer of Kodak Proprietory Ltd., who said the radio activity was "definitely caused" by the Monte Bello explosion.

Radio active hailstones, as big as marbles, fell on Adelaide yesterday. Melbourne is more than 2,000 miles from Monte Bello and Adelaide, a little less.

WAS U.S. 'B-29' IN MONTE BELLO?

DARWIN, Australia, Oct. 11 (UPA): A United States Air Force B-29 bomber which made an emergency landing in Darwin last Monday has created intense speculation here.

Many residents believe the aircraft might have been in the Monte Bello Islands area where the British atomic tests were held a week ago.

The crewmen said on their arrival in Darwin that they were on a routine weather flight from Guam to the Philippines when engine trouble developed. But Darwin is 1,000 miles off the Guam-Philippines course.

It has since become known that the aircraft left Guam on Sunday afternoon and had been in the air about 20 hours before its arrival here.

Officials said the aircraft radioed when near the Coral Sea, but another reliable source stated that it had been picked up off Truscott, in the West Australian coast, near the direct route from Guam to Monte Bello.

SULTANA, INDIA'S ROBINHOOD

Jim Corbett's Thriller To Be Serialised In The Bombay Chronicle Weekly

"SULTANA was a criminal. He was tried under the law of the land, found guilty, and executed. Nevertheless, I cannot withhold a great measure of admiration for the little man who set at nought the might of the Government for three long years, and who by his brave demeanour won the respect of those who guarded him in the condemned cell.

"I could have wished that justice had not demanded that Sultana be exhibited in manacles and leg-irons, and exposed to ridicule from those who trembled at the mere mention of his name while he was at liberty. I could also have wished that he had been given a more lenient sentence, for no other reasons than that he had been branded a criminal at birth, and had not had a fair chance; that when power was in his hands he had not oppressed the poor; that when I tracked him to the banyan tree he spared my life and the lives of my friends.

"And finally, that he went to his meeting with Freddy, not armed with a knife or a revolver, but with a water melon in his hands." With these words Mr. Jim Corbett concludes his thrilling account of the escapades and capture of the famous outlaw Sultana who for three years defied the United Provinces Government.

The story which appears in Corbett's latest fascinating book, "My India" (Oxford University Press, Bombay) will be serially reprinted by special permission in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" commencing from October 26.

Jim Corbett whose books have been translated into several languages and published on both sides of the Iron Curtain needs no introduction to the reading public. The suspense and spirit of adventure which he so skilfully conveys to readers in his Shikar stories are now brought to bear in a magnificent description of a man hunt in which the chivalry and heroism of the hunted are admirably depicted.

NEW U.S. MOVE TO END KOREAN TANGLE

Cease-Fire In Thirty Days

NAVAL BLOCKADE, IF REDS DO NOT RESPOND

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 11.

WHEN the U.N. General Assembly meets in New York on Tuesday, it will have two resolutions on Korea. These have been framed by the U.S. Government.

The first, it is understood in London, has been phrased mildly in the hope of winning the support of India and other countries, who are not participating in the Korea fighting. It resolves that fighting should end within thirty days.

The second resolution which would be put forward, in case there is no favourable response from the Communist side within time limit, seeks the U. N. Assembly's consent for additional action against China. Additional action provides for complete freezing of trade with China and naval blockade.

Britain is believed to be not very enthusiastic about the American proposals. The general impression is that little useful work can be done by the Assembly, while the U. S. presidential election campaign continues. Mr. Eden does not propose to go to America before the end of the election.

GOAN CASE TO U.N.O.

Liberation From Bond Of Colonialism

BOMBAY, Oct. 11 (UPI): The United Nations Organisation has been urged to modify the International Law guaranteeing "sanctuary against external interference" in the affairs between the Western colonial powers and the natives of the colonies, by the Goan National Union here today.

In a 2,000-word memorandum submitted to the President of the U. N., General Assembly, the Goan National Union suggested a four-point formula to regain the freedom of the colonial people.

The four-point formula has been described by the memorandum as "a Gandhian way to freedom and peace among nations."

The formula says: (1) Modify the International Law to make its use or the use of its privileges "conditional" by the Western Nations holding colonies in the east.

(2) The conditions being freedom of speech and press, and the freedom of forming associations for the promotion of social, political and economic interests should not be denied to the colonial people;

(3) In the event of the Western colonial powers failing to comply with the conditions, the United Nations should guarantee "sanctuary against external interference", and

(4) In the event of the U. N. denying the privileges of the International Law to any colonial power, it should take matters in its own hand to settle the issue of liberation of the colonial countries in consultation with the native people and the nations contiguous to them.

The Goan National Union, a political organisation fighting for the freedom of the people of the Portugal possessions in India—Goa, Daman, Diu and Nagar-Aveli—said that the "struggle of the Goan people is the longest in history". According to the Union, Goa was in bondage of the Portuguese for the last 440 years.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru along with the copy of the memorandum, the Union appealed to the Prime Minister to take the four-point demands before the United Nations at its forthcoming general session.

It also pleaded that without external aid or the assistance of India, the people of the French

(Continued on Page 15)

FRANCE FOR WAY OUT

Colonial Powers To Foot Indo-China War Bill

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPA): France has proposed the expansion of the Atlantic defence community to include all of the free nations of the world, so that the cost of the anti-Communist wars in Korea and Indo-China would be shared by the entire free world, informed sources said on Saturday.

This proposal was reliably reported to be contained in the French memorandum delivered to the 14-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization on September 22.

The memorandum, never made public, contains suggestions for the general organization of the Atlantic defence community on a world-wide economic, as well as a military basis, the sources said.

It suggests anti-Communist defence burdens are to be parcelled out among all the free nations of the world after multi-lateral negotiations.

At present, military goals are assigned after bilateral negotiation between NATO and its member governments. The effect would be to relieve France of part of her $1,000,000,000 expenses in fighting Communist encroachment in Indo-China. It would similarly lighten the load on nations whose troops are committed in Korea.

YEHUDI MENUHIN ONE NEW MISSION

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPA): Noted American violinist Yehudi Menuhin arrived on a BOAC plane from London today to begin a nine-state concert tour on behalf of the Israel bound drive starting in Memphis, Tennessee, next Tuesday.

He had been on a two-month concert tour of Switzerland, England and Scandinavia.

Menuhin told newsmen that industrial and economic expansion in Isreal is being made possible through the sale of these bonds.

C. R. For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (PTI): Five Chief Ministers, including Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, will attend the State Finance Ministers' Conference to be held here on October 14 and 15, it is understood.

ANIMAL WELFARE WEEK IN DELHI

Mrs. Woring Walsh, President of the S.P.C.A. presenting a flag to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when she visited Rashtrapati Bhawan on October 10 to collect subscription from the President in connection with Animal Welfare Week being observed by the Delhi Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. Walsh was accompanied by Mrs. Marie Grout and Miss Rita Pandit who are also seen in the picture.

GHATKOPAR SETS AN EXAMPLE

Offer Of Loan To Corporation For Drainage Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE residents of Ghatkopar, a suburb twelve miles north of Bombay, mainly inhabited by business community, have offered the Bombay Municipal Corporation a loan of thirty-four lakhs of rupees immediately for constructing underground drainage in their area.

The loan, which is for fifteen years and carrying an interest of 4-1/2 per cent, has been offered with a view to expediting drainage work in the Ghatkopar area, incorporated into the city municipality last year.

The offer was confirmed here today by Mr. N. C. Pupala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality, who said it would now be considered by the Corporation.

Mr. Pupala said this was the first time such an offer was made by local residents. Although the Municipality was bound to carry out its capital works in Greater Bombay, such offers of help through loans contributed by local residents would go a long way in helping the Municipality, which was faced with financial stringency, to expedite the works.

Mr. Pupala said the Municipality had been permitted by the State Government to borrow from public upto Rs. 4-1/2 crores for financing capital works. Out of this amount the Corporation had been allowed to borrow Rs. 75 lakhs through private negotiations. Rs. 34 lakh-loan could be considered as private loan.

Last month the Municipality borrowed through public loan Rs. 2.74 crores for financing its capital works especially water works.

SUDAN LEADERS MEET EDEN

LONDON, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today maintained Britain's position on constitutional progress for the Sudan, but left the door open for agreement with Egypt should this become possible. In a communique issued after Mr. Eden had met the rival delegations from the Sudan this morning, the Foreign Office said the British Government's intentions show no signs of departing from the undertakings on constitutional matters already given to the Sudanese people.

Mr. Eden today received Sir Syed Abdul Rahman-al-Mahdi Pasha, patron of the pro-independence Umma Party for an hour and a half. The Mahdi was accompanied by his son Syed Saddiq, President of the Umma Party, and Mr. Ali Taha, Sudan Minister of Education.

Mr. Eden then received seven members of the pro-Egyptian National Struggle Front for three quarters of an hour.

It was announced after the meeting that the Mahdi would fly from London to Cairo on October 19 for talks with the Egyptian Government on the Sudan question.

It Is All Jawahar

WHEN PM HOODWINKED SECURITY OFFICERS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (PTI):—The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru returned to New Delhi this evening after a tour of Rayalaseema and Mysore.

A million people heard the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at public meetings and lined up the rugged roads through which he journeyed for four days in drought-stricken Rayalaseema.

Often the Prime Minister set a problem to Security officials right from the commencement of the tour.

At Madanapalle, Dharmavaram and Pileru, the Prime Minister himself waved to the crowds, kept far away beyond barricades, to come nearer to him. He was just amused when crowds took him at his word and broke down the barricades, while the police officials stood by sweating.

It was towards the end of the tour that Security men and officials had their worst headache.

When he reached the outskirts of Conjeevaram, a temple-studded city of Tamilnad, instead of proceeding to the scheduled public meeting, he went off into the town to the temple of Lord Varadaraja to see its sculptural and architectural beauties, of which he had heard.

A worried district official pointed out that the visit had not been scheduled and he had been instructed not to deviate in the least from the prescribed routes.

But Nehru thundered "Look here, I am the Prime Minister telling you. You had better take me to the temple."

Dr. Radhakrishnan In London

LONDON, Oct. 11 (PTI): Vice-President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in London this afternoon from Cologne on an informal visit. He will leave tomorrow for Oxford and will stay there for some days before returning to London.

SIND-KARACHI AND TATAS TO MEET AGAIN

A-G'sCLUB ROUTED IN CHESS LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Five-One victory by the Meteorological Department Sports Club over the Accountant General's Sports Club highlighted the day's play in the second round of the Inter-Club Chess League at Chetana today evening.

M P Rao on the top board defeated V Y Tulpule of the A.G.'s Sports Club in a thrilling encounter.

With three wins and two losses in a six game match the Chess Club of India team faces a draw if the adjourned game between Manoranjan Rao and Homi Katki is won by the latter. At a crucial stage Katki had a stronger game but Rao managed to equalise by the time of adjournment.

The St. Xavier's College team obtained a creditable draw against the BEST Sports Club with three points for each team.

The results were as follows:—

Wimco Sports Club draw with Bramhan Sabha:

John Mathews 1, H J Patil 0; V N Narayan 0, G P Joshi 1; T T Salian 1, B S Agnihotri 0; C Kawasjee 1, G P Phatak 0; A A Krishna Iyer 0, S P Deodhar 1; R Gopalan 0, V N Kane 1.

A.C.C. Sports Club lost to Indian Gymkhana (Matunga):

S B Spencer 0, C R Ramchandran 1; S J Kanga 1, S S Rajan 0; A Ramchandra 1, R Sunderam 0; M P Thakker 0, P L Thakker 1; Y K Mehta 0, H Y Bhagwathar 1; K K Suvarna 0, H V Joglekar 1.

St. Xavier's College drew with B.E.S.T. Sports Club:

G N Thadani 1, B V Khare 0; P E Bafna 0, R V Alurkar 1; F D Kanga 1, D N Nakra 0; A S Lakhani 0, J C Kothari 1; S S Seth 0, R G Bhatia 1; I C Mody 1, M H Vesuna 0.

Tata Sports Club beat Asian Chess Club:

M S Vaze 1, M C Vyas 0; R A Wania 0, M R Wadia 1; M B Mugaseth 0; K Panday 1; R H Cooper 1, C S Vankadia 0; V Subramanian 1, B Mistry 0.

Meteorological Dept. Sports Club beat Accountant General's Sports Club:

M P Rao 1, V Y Tulpule 0; M P Bhatia 1, R P Vaidya 0; C M Dixit 1, B L Godbole 0; J M Korkhao 1, S Bhide 0; E V Chellam 1, G P Phatak 0; K S Venkatraman 0, K N Sathe 1.

Youth's Own Union vs. Chess Club of India:

H D Katki vs. M M Rao adjourned; M P Pestonji 1, S M Muzumdar 0; A B Choi 0, S Rahman 1; P K Kanga 1, A Bhugan 0; M H Dotiwala 0, S B Todi 1; R K Dastur 0, D R Vakil 1.

S. African Football Body's Affiliation Problem

DURBAN, Oct. 11 (PTI): The South African Soccer Federation, the organisation linking all non-white soccer bodies in the country, is to apply for affiliation to the World Soccer Federation, failing satisfactory negotiations with the White South African Football Association.

It is thought that the World Soccer Federation will favour an application for membership from the South African non-white body, which has no colour restrictions.

The White S. A. Football Association was recently granted membership of the world body.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

2-45 p.m. St. Xavier's vs Tutorial; 3-45 p.m. Mohan Bagan vs Francis Goans (Practice); 5-00 p.m. Hyderabad Police (Holders) vs Dynamos (Rovers Cup Quarter-final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-00 p.m. Reserve Bank vs Mazagaon Institute; 4-00 p.m. Kores Employees vs Young Aryans; 5-00 p.m. Khandoba Vijay vs Central Railway 'B' (Junior Harwood League).

Referee Borthwick Not In Favour Of Extra Time

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE marathon struggle for victory between Sind-Karachi and Tata Sports has not yet ended inspite of the second replay this evening at the Cooperage when neither side netted, nor did referee Borthwick play extra-time, though it was possible.

Referee Borthwick informed representatives of newspapers later, that he anticipated poor light and would have had ultimately to abandon the game. Strange decision this because the match started punctually at 5 p.m. and the light was better than has prevailed on the other two occasions.

However, the match provided very little of interesting or concrete soccer, but rough house tactics were kept under control. Tatas were the under dogs and they were lucky to survive. Papen and Norris played a grand game in this act.

But most hardworking of the lot was Anthony Braganza. He was roving around, pushing through, dribbling and shooting when opportunities were provided. He has been the brains behind the Tata attack, so far.

For Pakistan, they seemed to be playing into the hands of their opponents by failing to keep the ball low. Ashar in the spearhead of attack worked harder with valuable support from right inner Mahomed, a new comer to the side, but the remainder failed. The deep defence played their usual solid hard-kicking game.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Mohamed, the newcomer missed a positive sitter from a pass by Shafi in the fourth minute of play. This was the signal for Tatas to wake up, otherwise they were coped up in their territory. Pakistan continued to dominate; a corner was forced, but it was sold; Ishar and Norris and Papen beaten but found Delphine D'Costa safe.

Midway through the technique of soccer was astray. Neither side combined at all, but just swung the ball about and fouled as often as possible.

It was only five minutes before the breather that real soccer came to light and Tatas gained the whiphand. Parumal and Ratnam were provided with ample openings, while Braganza proved unfortunate. His free kick was accurately placed past the short Pak custodian, but the ball struck the crossbar. Tony who close up shots were blocked by a defender, otherwise the goalie's view was blocked.

Tata's resumed on the offensive in the second moiety and Braganza almost surprised the Pak custodian when he sent in a perfect long shot, actually bullet-like, but it travelled wide.

Pakistan got going in the tenth minute. Ghani somersaulted one into goal from Mahomed's pass, but it tipped the cross-bar unluckily. Ashar was hemmed in by the deep defenders and D'Costa collected the ball when was close up and about to score.

A free kick against Pakistan almost brought about their end in twenty-fifth minute when Perumal was fouled by Kassam. Braganza positioned well and shot, but the goalie saved well.

The Tata goal also had a miraculous escape. Right outer Shafi centred and Ashar took a first-timer at goal but D'Costa saved what looked a certain goal. The ball dropped back. but Norris cleared it away. In the mixed up Delphine D'Costa was injured.

A last minute corner kick against Tatas proved abhortive, but in trying to clear the ball with a header. Papen fell over Yusuf and was injured badly. He was carried off the field.

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS—D. D'Costa, Norris, Papen; Papen (Jr.), Krishnan, Godinho; Perumal, Neville, Peter Ferrao, A. Braganza, Ratnam.

SIND-KARACHI: Shamboo; Akil Khan, Rahman; Abdul Rehman, Dad Mahomed, Kassam; Shafi, Mohamed, Ishar, Ghani, Yusuf.

Referee: C. G. Borthwick.

University In Final Of Lady Colville Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The University of Bombay represented by Miss Vasumati Oak and the Vakil Sisters, Dhun and Silloo, entered the final of the Lady Colville Cup team badminton tournament, defeating this evening the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on the latter's home court.

With all their three representatives in form, they play in all the open tournament in the city, the University, team had no difficulty at all in winning the two matches played. Vasumati Oak beat Miss Maki Canteenwala of the P. V. M. 11-2, 11-3, but the vakil Sisters although playing confidently were extended by Miss Canteenwala and Mrs. Sheroo Nowrosji 18-16, 17-15. The agility of the sisters and their experience in competitive matches proved the deciding factor.

The winners meet the willingdon Sports Club in the final on Monday evening at six.

NORTH ZONE LOSE EIGHT WICKETS FOR 181 RUNS

Pakistan Team All Out For 319

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11 (PTI).

THE North Zone Eleven had scored 181 runs for eight wickets at close of play today on the penultimate day of the three-day fixture here in their first innings in reply to Pakistan's score of 319 runs.

A fighting fourth-wicket partnership of 95 runs between the experienced East Punjab player Prithviraj and the Services allrounder Gadkari pulled the North Zone Eleven out of a seeming disaster this morning following the dismissal of Atma Singh, Laichand Kohli and skipper Adhikari with only 27 on board.

The pitch offered little assistance to the bowlers and it was the clever use of speed and spin that helped the Pakistan team to gain ascendancy after their batting debacle this morning. The remaining Pakistan four wickets, including that of skipper Kardar, added only fiftyone runs in fortytwo minutes to the overnight score of 268 for six.

Young Parkash Bhandari did creditably well with his slow off spinners to claim three more wickets this morning in a spell of four overs. Kardar drove and pulled with perfection and to score sixtyfour runs before he mistimed an off spinner from Bhandari.

Though in his forties the West Punjab batsman Prithviraj moved nimbly on his feet and even the consistent Fazal Mahmood held no terror for him. Prithviraj's innings of fortysix was aided by eight fours. Gadkari remained for another brief and bright partnership with the adventurous Swaranjit Singh before he was bowled by Fazal for fiftynine runs. He stayed at the wicket for 150 minutes.

The twenty-five-year-old Pakistan medium pace bowler, Fazal Mahmood varied the pace skilfully and kept the batsmen always guessing. He took four wickets in his twentyfour overs conceding only fifty runs.

SCORE-BOARD

PAKISTAN XI (First Innings)

Nazar Mohammad c and b Swami	4
Mohammad Haneef b Bhandari	121
Waqar Hussain b Inderjit	22
Israr Ali b Nanda	73
Maqsood Ahmed b Ghosh	5
A. H. Kardar c Atma Singh b Bhandari	64
Anwar Hussain lbw b Bhandari	0
Fazal Mahmud b Bhandari	16
Khan Mahammed lbw b Bhandari	1
Mohamood Hussain not out	3
Amir Elahi b Satish Nanda	0
Extras	10
Total	319

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/5; 2/66; 3/202; 4/212; 5/266; 6/268; 7/294; 8/302; 9/318.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V. N. Swamy 20/2/83/1; William Ghosh 19/5/38/1; Prakash Bhandari 16/2/39/5; Adhikari 11-3-26-0; Inderjeet 19-0-72-1; Satish Nanda 26/8/51/2.

NORTH ZONE (1st Innings)

Atma Singh b Fazal Mahmood	6
Laichand Kohli c Fazal Mahmood b Mahmood Hussain	14
Prithviraj lbw Kardar	46
Adhikari b Khan Mohammed	1
Gadkari b Fazal Mahmood	59
Swaranjit Singh c Amir Elahi b Kardar	24
Inderjeet b Fazal Mahmood	3
Prakash Bhandari b Fazal Mahmood	0
William Ghosh batting	0
Satish Nanda batting	0
Extras	18
Total (for 8 wickets)	181

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20; 2-24; 3-27; 4-122; 5-151; 6-167; 7-171; 8-171.

Police Called To Control Unruly Football Mob

SHELL ENTER FINAL OF SATIRANJAN SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN angry mob got out of hand and went to assault the referee after the interval in this evening's semi-final tie of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament between Burmah-Shell Sports Club 'A' and Globe Sports Club 'A' which ended in a victory for the former by four goals to one at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Referee Kunder refused to restart the game until he got police protection. After fifteen minutes, however, police officers arrived and the game was started.

Shell had to fight hard for their victory, as Globe provided them with a stiff opposition. In fact Globe very nearly upset their calculations if only their forwards had capitalised on the scoring opportunities they had in both halves.

The game ruled even in the first half. Globe would have taken the lead but outside-left failed to connect with a pass from inside-right Anand and little Sakaram essayed a powerful shot which Lefebour saved. Then the Shell tested Banerjee, in goal, twice through D'Sa and Noronha but they found him quite safe. Then Ayub had a try but his powerful shot hit the upright. A little, later, however, Noronha gave Shell the lead and before the teams crossed over he added one more.

After the interval Globe tried their best but only succeeded in finding the net once through Gowder. While Shell succeeded in their efforts to increase the margin and added two more goals. Ayub and Noronha were the goalgetters.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL SPORTS CLUB 'A': Lefebour; Poonawalla and Angelo; Ben Martin, Middlecoat and Bernard; Franklin, Ayub, Rego, Noronha and Martin D'Sa.

GLOBE SPORTS CLUB 'A': Banerjee; Mohsin and Romeo Leitao; Herbert D'Souza and Laljee; Gowder, J. Anand, Nagraj, Sakaram and Salamat.

Referee: P. A. Kunder.

Other results were:—

Indian League—First Division: Burmah-Shell 'B' 2 (Willie John and Pullical), Bombay Gymkhana. 0.

Harwood League—Fourth Division: Versova 4 (Padmanabhen 2, Balan and Chari), Gujerat Football Club 1 (Mevalal); Wada 5 (Richard 2, Vishnoo, Chavan and Mengani), Indoxo 1 (Coutinho); Dock Workers Union 3 (V. Khot, Khan and Kantilal), Jotty XI 2 (Abloo and Herbersingh).

GOOD RESPONSE FOR MYSORE DOG SHOW

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Oct. 11: The 18th Championship Dog Show organised by the Mysore Kennel Club attracted 80 exhibits and 42 entrants. The cup for the best exhibit was won by Miss S. K. G. Pryde's Awldogg Wagner. Mrs. Dhillon, wife of Brigadier Dhillon, Sub-Area Commander gave away the prizes.

Southern Command In Final Of Inter-Services Soccer

BANGALORE, Oct. 11.

The Southern Command of the Army today beat the Indian Air Force, the holders, zythe odd goal in three in the Inter-Services Football Championship.

The first goal of the play was scored by the right inner, Kanan, of the Air Force in the 25th minute. After interval the Southern Command sailed to equalize twice, but just three minutes before the end of play their centre forward Babar Singh scored the equalizer.

In the extra time allowed the first half of play was goalless, but three minutes before the final whistle a free kick by Latif from about 10 yards outside the penalty area brought victory to the Southern Command. The ball after being hit by Latif rebounded off the goal pole and was hit into the goal by Ethi Raj, the Southern Command right inner.

The Southern Command will now meet the Indian Navy in the final on October 13.

New School Record

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 10.

The St. Aloysius College and High School annual Athletic Meet this year was featured by the creation of a new school record in the Hop, Step and Jump, P. K Padmanabhan being responsible for this with a jump of 40 ft. 3 inches. He also earned the distinction of becoming the School Champion athlete for the year with five wins to his credit. D. Doomesia, of the College, also won five events to become the Individual Champion among the collegians.

Poona Races

Splendid Treble By Khade

B. R. PATEL SADDLES TWO WINNERS ON LAST DAY

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 11.

WESTERN INDIA'S crack rider, Pandu Khade came flying with a magnificent treble to retain the season's championship at the last meeting held today.

Khade and Kheemsingh had nine winners to their credit on the previous day and before the mid-programme the former had ridden two winners and was assured of the laurels. The ace rider made a timely effort when steering home Baroda colt, Love's Legend who got off slowly and his riding on Paper King was full of inspiration. The aged Indian horse was also last to leave the gate and his chances looked quite remote at the turn. Pandu was not perturbed and he set in chase of leader Assault a furlong out and driving his mount flat out, he succeeded in scoring by a head.

Kinder Garden who participated on several occasions during the season, sprang a surprise in the first division of the Uran Plate, paying Rs. 304 for a tenner.

Trainer B. R. Patel with two wins today, heads in the statistics and Buckley who had no runners today owing to indifferent health is second in the list.

Twenty solvers of the double event collected each Rs. 168-8 and the treble which had only four tickets returned a dividend of Rs. 6,105-8.

The results were:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Badridas Daga's KIRAN-DEVI 8-11 Kasbekar 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh and Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's HARLEM PRINCESS 8-11 Purshottam 2
Messrs. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's POPO 9-0 Hanumansingh 3
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's DASTURI 8-11 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.

Won by: 4 lengths, 8 lengths. Short head.
Time: 1 minute 19 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KAUSAR 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PICK MONEY 9-0 Nolan 2
Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's IMPRUDENCE 8-4 Eldin 3
Mr. Syed Subhan's ARCTIC PRINCESS 8-6 P. Khade 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 47 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 38.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwar of Baroda's LOVE'S LEGEND 8-3 P. Khade 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's GALLOPING LAD 8-4 Purshottam 2
Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 8-6 Damodar 3
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-4 Medhe 4

Not run: Al Mohalab, Lira Malt, Yuvaraj and Amarnath.

Won by: 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths. Short head.
Time: 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 27 and Rs. 57.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 8-13 P. Khade .. 1
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's RADIATOR 8-6 Gilmore 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's RANA PRATAP 8-8 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 7-10 Harbutt .. 4

Not run: Happy Go Lucky, Cocktop and Kensington.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: B. L. Shinde.

THE URAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Krishen Lal Malhotra's KINDER GARDEN 9-1 Pierce 1
Mrs. V. N. Sheth's YEARLING 9-1 Harbutt 2
Mr. J. Rustomji's MODEL QUEEN 8-5 Purtusingh 3
Mrs. T. Ferguson's HOME-STRETCH 9-3 Gilmore 4

Not run: Rana Sanga, D. Day, and Raj Mukut.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 304. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 71 and Rs. 23.
Trainer: Ferguson.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. B. R. Patel's PAPER KING 9-2 P. Khade 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's ASSAULT 8-11 Damodar 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 8-8 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's DURISTA 9-1 Eldin 4

Not run: Nuremberg.

Won by: Head, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 45 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Owner.

THE URAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. H. Virjee's WHY AGAIN 7-2 Shiba 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 9-4 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SLAP AND TICKLE 8-12 Kheemsingh .. 3
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PARKER PRINCE 9-1 Purshottam 4

Not run: Dilsher and Sheesh Mahal.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: M. Hoosein.

200/1 OUTSIDER WINS CAULFIELD GUINEAS

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter).

Bayside, a two hundred to one outsider today won the A £5,250 Caulfield Guineas which was ran over one mile here.

Bayside, jointly owned by Messrs. F. D. Styles and J. Alexander, gained the first win of its career by beating French Echo into second place with By Tact a one hundred to one change third in a close finish. Thirteen ran. French Echo started at twelve to one.

A crowd of thirty-five thousand saw the favourite suncup in front approaching the straight, be E. Seelers swept Bayside into the lad closed to the finish with French Echo and By Tact struggling neck and neck for second place.

Shanmugham Will Lead Mysore In Santosh Trophy

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Oct. 10.

Shanmugham, Olympic player, has been chosen to lead the Mysore State team in the National Football Championship which will start here from October 18.

The Mysore State Football Association announced a list of 19 players from among whom the State team will be chosen after two trial matches.

C. I. Joseph has been appointed manager of the team. Mysore meets Travancore-Cochin in the first round on October 20.

LEADING TRAINER

B. R. PATEL

Drobny Will Meet Mottram In Final

BRITISH COVERED COURTS TENNIS

LONDON, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Jaroslav Drobny, of Egypt, winner in 1950 and Tony Mottram, Britain's No. 1, will contest the men's singles final of the British Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships at Queen's Club, London today.

Mottram had already reached the final by beating the holder, Geoff Paish, on Thursday and yesterday Drobny joined him by defeating Owen Williams, of South Africa, 6-1, 11-9, 6-3.

In yesterday's women's singles semi-final Susan Partridge, the holder, beat Miss Helen Fletcher 6-3, 6-4 and will now meet Angela Mortimer in the final.

Miss R. J. Bullied and Miss A. Mortimor won today's women's doubles semi-final beating Miss G. E. Woodgate and Miss R. F. Woodgate 6-3, 6-1. They will now meet Mrs. Ivo Rinkel and Miss Fletcher in the final.

The results of the two mixed doubles semi-finals were: H. Billington and Miss Partridge beat John Horn and Miss E. M. Watson 7-5, 6-3. Paish and Mrs. Rinkel beat Tloczynsky and Miss G. E. Woodgate 6-4, 6-2.

Tommy Kono Sets Two New Records

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (UPA): Tommy Kono, U.S. Olympic weight-lifter from Sarcamento, California, set two new world records for the lightweight division.

Kono was credited with lifts of 112.9 kilograms (248.94 lbs) in the press. 115 kilograms (253.58 lbs) in the two hand snatch. And 150 kilograms (330.75 lbs.) in the clean and jerk for a total of 833.7 lbs. He set records in the press and total lifts.

U. P. TABLE TENNIS SELECTIONS

KANPUR, Oct. 11 (PTI): The U.P. Table Tennis Association has selected the following players to represent Uttar Pradesh in the fifteenth national and inter-state table tennis championship to be played at Indore from October 19.

D. K. Raman (Captain), N. M. Lal, B. Suri and S. N. Mukerji.

Excepting Mukerji, the other three had already represented the State last year.

Mid-East R.A.F. Talks

PAYID (Suez Canal Zone), Oct. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Air Chief Marshal Sir William F. Dickson, who in January becomes Britain's Chief of Air Staff, landed here today for talks with senior Middle East R.A.F. officers.

This is the first stage of a 44-day tour which will take him to Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Hongkong, Japan, Canada, and the United States.

KRISHNA MENON IN ACCIDENT

POSTPONES DEPARTURE TO NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 11 (PTI): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's former High Commissioner in London and an Indian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly session opening on October 14, was unable to leave for New York today owing to his having met with an accident earlier in the week.

Mr. Menon was knocked down by a taxi on Thursday evening and the injuries are not slight, though no bones are broken. An ambulance attended to him immediately and he then participated in a reception to which he was proceeding when he was knocked down. Mr. Menon, however, is not yet able sufficiently to move about and has, therefore, postponed his departure to New York till tomorrow.

'Quake Shock In Baluchistan

POONA, Oct. 11 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre near latitude 29.50 North and longitude 69.50 East in Baluchistan and about 795 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 0.21 a.m. I.S.T. today.

Harijan Congressman Breaks Fast

GWALIOR, Oct. 11 (PTI): Gendalal, a Harijan Congressman of Bhind district, who went on a fast six days ago in protest against disabilities of Harijans, broke the fast this morning. This followed an assurance given by the Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, in an interview to a local Hindi daily, that the Government had taken and were taking all possible steps to remove the disabilities of Harijans in the State.

Swami Ramdas of Bhind, who joined the fast on Wednesday, also broke it this morning.

TOKYO: Japan has recalled all members of her cotton mission to Britain for urgent consultations with the Government and industrial leaders, a source close to the Government said.

WORLD POPULATION

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (PTI-Reuter). There are between 300 and 400 million more people in the world today than before World War II, according to the World Health Organisation.

In a seven hundred page report on vital statistics published here today the total world population in 1949 is given as 2,377 million. A W. H. O. statistician estimated the world's population in 1939 at about 2,000 millions.

In most countries the report said the death rate has fallen since before the war, particularly among children.

The report shows that more than half the world live in Asia which has the huge population of 1253 millions.

China with an estimated 463 millions and India with 357 millions have the world's largest populations.

The Vatican City with 890 crammed into about one and a half squarge miles is the world's smallest country.

Europe still remains the world's most crowded are a with a total of 392.3 millions—or 779 persons to each square kilometre (about one-third of a square mile).

Oceania is the world's emptiest area with a population of 12.4 millions—3.87 people per square mile.

As always in the period immediately following a war, the report added, there were more boys born than girls during 1946|48 compared with 1936|38.

However in almost all European countries women continue to outnumber men.

"Watch News"

"The watchmakers of Switzerland' a federation representing 520 Swiss manufacturers, are to publish shortly a periodical in India and Pakistan entitled "Watch News", to keep jewellers abrast of latest developments in watchmaking.

ATHENS: A new 'Caretaker' Government headed by Adked Demetrius Kiussopoulos, Attorney-General of the Supreme Court, was sworn in. Its main task will be to conduct the general elections proclaimed to take place under the new electoral law on November 16.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Karmarkar Calls For Austerity On Part Of Consumers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. D. P. KARMARKAR, Union Commerce Minister, said today that the number of governmental restrictions on India's foreign trade were today little more than half of those which existed a year ago.

Addressing pressmen, Mr. Karmarkar said that the restrictions as they existed today stemmed from considerations of the availability of foreign exchange, protection of indigenous industries and maintenance of an adequate internal supply of goods.

Import and export controls, he added, were necessary, at least till the country was no longer afflicted by foreign exchange cares.

As far as protection of home industries was concerned, the Government of India tended to rely on tariff protection rather than quantitative import control.

In this connection, the Minister said, it would be well for indigenous industry to remember that it could never mature, if it gets habituated to artificial government protection.

Mr. Karmarkar made a plea for the establishment of "a small standard of austerity" in the country. A true appreciation of what was essential and what was unessential, he said, and the desire to forego the unessential in the national interest could mitigate our foreign exchange problems—since it would help to cut down imports—whilst it strengthened indigenous industries—since the consumer would be satisfied with the home product even if it compared unfavourably in quality with the foreign.

The Bombay Country Fancy and grey piece-goods Merchants Association today requested Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, to allow the dealers to share selling and catering to export market with the mills.

A deputation of the Association today waited on the Minister and pleaded that if traders were allowed to play their due role as they used to in the past, many of the difficulties of foreign buyers as well as the shippers here would be removed.

PLEA FOR FURTHER IMPORTS

A plea for further liberalisation of the import control policy was made by the representatives of various trade organisations of the city who met Union Government's Commerce Minister Mr. D. P. Karmarkar this morning. Discussions during the interview is said to have centred round the import-export trade of the country.

The Minister also met the representatives of the Bombay Woollen Dealers' Association, the Bombay Country Fancy and Piece-goods Association, the Cloth Merchants' Association and the Bombay Marble and Tile Merchants' Association.

Graham's Warning About Kashmir

EARLY SOLUTION IS IMPERATIVE

Council Adjourns On Pak Request

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Security Council adjourned last night at the request of Pakistan after hearing the statement from Dr. Frank Graham on his negotiations to secure a settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

The Pakistani delegate, Professor Ahmed Bokhari, asked for an adjournment to enable delegations to study Dr. Graham's report. Before adjourning the Council Senor Herman Santa Cruz of Chile, the President, announced he would consult the members on a future meeting on Kashmir but said he doubted whether one could be held before the opening of the General Assembly session next Tuesday.

The bulk of Dr. Graham's statement in the Council was a summarised repetition of his recent report defining the attitudes of India and Pakistan to the disputed points on demilitarisation.

FAILURE

Dr. Graham reported he had failed to bring about agreement between India and Pakistan on the method of demilitarising Kashmir before holding a plebiscite to decide whether Kashmir should accede to India or Pakistan.

Dr. Graham reported that the main point of disagreement between the two countries was the question what type and number of forces should be left on each side of the present battle line after demilitarisation.

He added: "For the peoples of the sub-continent to fail to solve peacefully the Kashmir problem and drift or stumble into a greatly increased danger rather than bridge the chasm which divides them would be a tragedy for the two nations and for the people of the world who look with hope to the human leadership of the two great peoples."

POSSIBLE VIOLENCE

After outlining the main lines of the negotiations conducted with the representatives of the two nations, Dr. Graham said: "To fail to solve the Kashmir problem rather than to bridge present differences is inconceivable as a practical policy in the face of a situation heavily charged with long accumulated high potentials.

"The peoples of the sub-continent have the opportunity to challenge the peoples of the world with their own adventurous programmes for both individual freedom and the general welfare for both national security and world peace.

"Programmes which now provide sustenance, freedom and hope for hundreds of millions might give way to violence.

"At this important and critical period in the life of the sub-continent an agreement on Kashmir could be a great demonstration for peace by peace-minded leaders whose position for peace would be reinforced.

"In case of conflict and destruction, fear and hunger might stalk the villages where the people mainly live in the hopeful lands between the mountains and the seas. Violence and then tyranny might seek to feed on hunger and hate while humane programmes were engulfed in the deep catastrophe

NEED FOR SOLUTION

"The values of an early settlement of this dispute would in my view be tremendous for (1) the four million people of the State (2) the four hundred million people of the nations involved and (3) The people of the world.

"A settlement of this dispute would mean that the status of the people of the State would be finally determined not by the sovereignty of princes but by the sovereignty of the people, not by the might of armies but by the will of the people, not by bullets but by ballots, through self-determination of peoples by the democratic method of an impartial plebiscite conducted with due regard for the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations.

OTHER ISSUES

"A settlement of this dispute might help to settle the dispute over evacuee property. It might thus help bring adjustment of the claims of the hosts of refugees who, in their tragic trek and countertrek from one country to the other, left behind their homes and their property and yet carried in their minds and hearts the horrors of communal slaughter.

"These achievements in belated justice would assuage some of the pain of their losses and memories and contribute much to the morale and productive energies of millions of people in both nations.

"Moreover the settlement of the Kashmir dispute would contribute much to the relief of the fears and tensions over canals and rivers from which come the waters for the fields and the hopes of food and opportunity for millions of people.

"A steeled basis for the co-operative development of the natural resources of the rivers and their wide valleys would make more promptly and broadly possible the connecting of the engines of production, transportation and communication with nature's ceaseless cycle of mighty but unharnessed power between the sun and seas, between the mountains, the snows, the rains and the rivers, between the clouds and the lands of the vast sub-continent.

FOOD AND FREEDOM

"Food and freedom, equal opportunity, health and education, dynamic hope and the liberation of the human spirit for the good life of these great free societies, can thus become the way of life for the peoples of India and Pakistan with all their meaning to the peoples of the world.

"The co-operation of India and Pakistan in the demilitarisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in the self-determination of the people of the State and in the larger release of budgets into constructive programmes might become one of the turning point in the history of our times.

"(1) Toward the co-operation of all nations for the larger self-determination of all peoples. (2) Toward universal disarmament and the harnessing of atomic power for the moral equivalent of war in the campaign against poverty, illiteracy and disease and (3) Toward the more effective coordination of the national programmes, the Point Four Programme, the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for advances in agriculture and industry, health and education, freedom and peace for all people.

POINT THE WAY

"On the sub-continent of Asia is a juncture of the forces of strategic geography, historic peoples, high traditions, ancient religions, humane leadership, fresh currents of national freedom and democratic power of high potential for peace or conflict, weal or woe in the present world.

"May the prompt, fair and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute by the Governments of India and Pakistan set the example, provide the leadership and point the way from fear and conflict to peace and hope for the peoples of the earth."

12-POINT PLAN

The bulk of Dr. Graham's long statement was a summarised repetition of his report published recently setting out the Indian and Pakistan attitudes on the disputed points of demilitarisation.

Dr. Graham then stated: "In seeking to carry out the responsibility entrusted to him by the Security Council, namely to aid the parties in reaching an agreement on a plan of demilitarisation the United Nations Representative proposed a twelve-point programme of demilitarisation as one step in the solution of a complex problem."

"He wishes to make clear to the members of the Council that the narrowing of the differences on the twelve-point programme to one main point on which the whole plan depends, emphasises the depth of the difference on this point.

"As we have sought to remove many obstacles, surmount boulders and to narrow and more precisely to define the differences, the remaining difference on the issue of the number and character of forces is still deep."

DEPTH OF DIFFERENCES

Dr. Graham said the settlement of the Kashmir dispute involved "preservation of the existing ceasefire agreement, a proposed agreement on demilitarisation and certainly, not less important, requirements and conditions for holding a plebiscite".

He summarised the stages the negotiations had reached on each of the twelve points of his demilitarisation plan which he had covered in his earlier report. He said he wished to make it clear to the Council members "that the narrowing of differences on twelve points programme to one main point—the issue of the number and character of forces—emphasises the depth of the differences on this point".

DIFFERING CONCEPTIONS

The differences on this issue, Dr. Graham said, "is related to differing conceptions of the two governments, often set forth, regarding—

1. The status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, 2. Nature of the responsibilities of appropriate authorities on each side of the ceasefire line after demilitarisation, and 3. Obligations of the two governments under the two agreed resolutions of August 13, 1948 and of January 5, 1949 with its provisions for plebiscite.

Mr. Herman Santa Cruz, President of the Council, thanked Dr. Graham for the "clear, objective and complete" statement he had given to the Council on the negotiations.

The Pakistan delegate Prof. Ahmed Bokhari asking for an adjournment for the delegation's study of the report said he had no comment at this stage beyond stating: "We appreciate the integrity, preseverence and high sense of responsibility with which Dr. Graham tackled his task".

ZAFRULLAH IN LONDON

LONDON: Mr. Zafrullah Khan Pakistan Foreign Minister, arrived at London airport from Paris yesterday.

On Monday the Foreign Minister is leaving for New York to head the Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

Other members of the delegation arrived at London airport from Karachi.

Asked about his hopes of settlement in the Kashmir dispute Mr. Zafrullah replied "No comment."

Arabs To Raise Palestine Issue In UNGA

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (PTI): The Arab League will raise the Palestine question at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, The League's new Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassaouna told Arab refugees in the Egyptian occupied Gaza area of Palestine yesterday.

Mr Hassouna, making a flying visit to the refugee camps had talks with United Nations relief and works Agency officials on the efforts to relieve the plight of several hundred thousand Arab refugees.

Communism Heads For Fall

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

impossible to the scientists of America.

STALIN'S METHOD

Nor is the intellectual atmosphere in Russia at all favourable to scientific advances. Everybody has to believe or pretend to believe, whatever fad happen sto catch Stalin's fancy. On genetics—a subject of great practical importance to Russia, since it is capable of increasing the area over which wheat can profitably be grown —Stalin has chosen to take over an antiquated opinion derived ultimately from Lamarcke through the medium of Samuel Butler and Bernard Shaw. There is every reason to hope that Stalin will adopt some equally absurd opinion on the subject of the atom, and that atom physicists apable of new discoveries will be liquidated.

I think we may hope that Russia, in technical scientific matters, will begin by five years behind America, and will gradually drop further and further behind as the deadening effects of intellectual dictatorship become more evident.

VULNERABLE

Russia has wast natural resources, but some of them are extremely vulnerable to allied attack. This applies especialy to oil. It will probably be possible, by means of atom bombs, to set the oil fields upon which Russia depends ablaze, and destroy Russian supplies for the duration, if not for ever. It is true that the Russians may be able to deprive us of the supplies which at present we get from the middle East, but at a pinch, and if American Rotarians can be induced to give up motoring, the supplies of the New World will suffice. I think, therefore, that we may reasonably hope for a great superiority in the matter of oil, and without oil a modern war is scarcely possible.

There is one tremendously powerful force which the Russians will have to contend with as best they may: I mean nationalism. It is obvious that, at the faintest opportunity, the Poles, the Czechoslovaks, and the Hungarians would claim national independence as the Yugoslavs have already done.

I doubt whether armies of Poles would fight for their Russians masters any more enthusiastically than they did in the days of the Tsars.

THE CHINESE ENIGMA

Nor is the danger that Russia has to face from nationalism confined to Europe. Does anybody really believe that China, however devoted to Communism, will submit tamely to Moscow? The Chinese are a proud nation. They have had a great empire since the time when Rome was engaged in desperate combat with the Carthaginians. They are patient, tenacious and astute. They fought the Japanese single-handed for many years while America supplied the Japanese with the necessary motor transport.

The Chinese have emancipated themselves successfully from the Western European domination which they had endured since 1840, and I do not see them submitting to domination by Eastern Europeans.

While Moscow can help them in their national interests, they will side with Moscow, but on the very day that Moscow demands a 'quid pro quo' they will, like the Austrians on a former occasion, astonish the world by their ingratitude.

WEST'S FOLLY

OWING ENTIRELY TO FOLLY ON THE PART OF CERTAIN WESTERN POWERS, NATIONALISM, WHICH IS FAR AND AWAY THE STRONGEST POLITICAL FORCE THROUGHOUT ASIA, HAS BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE ARMS OF RUSSIA, EXCEPT IN THE ONE CASE WHERE A WESTERN POWER HAS BEHAVED WITH WISDOM —THE INDIAN PENINSULA. I think it may be hoped that the West will learn to be wiser in its dealings with Asia, and that Russia, on the contrary, will become more foolish.

As soon as Asia realises that Russia is employing Communism as a new technique of white man's imperialism, Asia will turn against Russia. And, given the tendency of all despots to folly, it will not be long I think, before Asia has occasion to learn this lesson.

INTERNAL DECAY

There are, I think, in addition to such considerations, reasons for expecting an internal decay of the Communist faith. It imposes a very harsh strain upon human nature, a discipline as irksome as that of a Trappist monastery. It demands a renunciation of the simple pleasures of safety and comparative idleness. It imposes this for a distant end which—like the rainbow —recedes as the weary traveller advances towards it.

Sooner or later, especially if initial successes give a false sense of security, the love of luxury and ease will sap the energies of weary Communists. They will say: Why should we not enjoy some part of the pleasures that our efforts have made possible? Why should we continue to toil nominally for posterity, but really for the Kremlin? Corruption will creep in. Harems will seem more attractive than the supervision of factories. Some rash men will desire more liberty for speculation than is possible at present.

TREND OF JOKES

Already jokes are beginning to sap religious fervour. The Moscow comic paper 'Krokodil' has distributed some of its choicest jokes to English fellow-travellers, to show that even in Russia there are lighter moments. One of these jokes represents a man and woman listening to the nightingale. She says: 'Do you like the song of mightingale?' He replies: 'Until I know who wrote the melody I can say nothing'. This joke suggests that there is perhaps already a feeling that more freedom of opinion would be agreeable.

We all know how the rule of the saints in England led to an an almost universal welcome for Charles II, and how, at the fall of Robespierre, all France heaved a sigh of relief at being no longer obliged to profess republican virtue. It is clear that the same feeling must exist in Russia, and that only fear of the police prevents it from finding utterance. The Russians are attempting to force human beings into an unnatural shape. They have shown more skill in this attempt than any previous band of fanatics, but nevertheless, it is an attempt which is bound to fail. If it does not fail sooner, it will fail in the moment of apparent success. In the moment in which it fails, happiness will return to the troubled races of man.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE KILLS ONE

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI-AFP). One miner was killed and nineteen others injured by an explosion in a Rhymney Valley coal pit in Wales last night Five of the injured were in a serious condition.

Dr. Frank Trager, of New York was sworn in as Director of the Point Four Programme — aid to under-developed countries — in Burma at the State Department on Friday.

Negro Reporter Quits Adlai Press Corps

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): MR. James Hicks, Negro reporter from the Afro-American newspapers, said last night he is quitting the press corps with the Adlai Stevenson campaign tour, because he was denied a room in the Roosevelt Hotel here.

Mr. William Flanagan, Press Secretary to the Democratic Presidential nominee, told reporters that efforts had been made to obtain a room for Mr. Hicks but that the Hotel had refused him quarters.

Mr. Flanagan said Mr. Stevenson did not yet know about the incident.

Asked why Mr. Stevenson had not been told about it and some move made to get accommodations for Mr. Hicks, Mr. Flanagan replied: "The Governor doesn't own or operate the Roosevelt Hotel."

Mr. Hicks who lives in New York city said he had been "weeded out" from the correspondents' group and would rejoin it only when he was assured he would have the same treatment and accommodation as other members of the Press Corps.

The Negro reporter said he had rejected an offer of accommodation at Dillard University, Negro school here.

Stevenson Goes At Republicans

NEW ORLEANS, October 11: In this great port city, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential candidate, last night condemned the Republicans as always having been for high tariffs and quotas. He said the Republican position played into the hands of the Soviet Union.

"If we follow the suicidal foreign trade fanaticism of the Republican Party," he declared, "we may condemn this nation to isolation and destruction."

Can't Sue U.S. President

CLEVELAND, October 11 (PTI-Reuter): United States District Attorney John J. Kane, commenting on the serving of court summons on President Truman on the legality of American participation in the Korean war said here last night.

"In the first place, you can't sue the President. And if you could, have to be done in Washington. The district court would not have jurisdiction."

CONGRESS SCORES

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 11 (UPI): The Congress has secured 17 seats uncontested, including three for women in the Ahmedabad district local board elections which will take place in November. The total number of seats from 7 talukas is 41.

Missing 'Superfort'

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): American Far East Air Force Headquarters here said today there were indications that a 'Superfortress' missing since Tuesday may have glided into Russian-held territory of Japan before crashing.

Search for the plane missing off Japan's north island of Hakkaido was called off earlier today.

Teheran Railmen Strike

TEHERAN, October 11 (PTI): More than 1,000 workers at the Teheran railway yards went on strike today demanding that wage increases approved more than a year ago be put into effect immediately with back pay.

About six workers were injured when rival groups of strikers clashed at the Teheran Railway Yard and 30 demonstrators were arrested.

Gram Sudhar Saptah In Amreli

About a mile long approach road was repaired on October 10 at Nana Bhandaria, in Amreli Taluka, in celebration of the Gram Sudhar Saptah, in which the Collector of the District, the President of the District Local Board and other officers participated. Other items of the programme included gamsafai, a "prabhat feri" and a public meeting, which was addressed by District Officers. Villagers participated in all the programmes enthusiastically.

Attlee Calls

HALT CIVIL WAR IN PARTY

LONDON, Oct. 11: Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of Britain's Labour Party today called on his colleagues to stop their 'civil war' tactics and turn their guns on the enemy not on their friends.

Addressing a party rally here, Mr. Attlee said the existence of a party within a party with separate leadership, seperate meetings and supported by its own press was 'intolerable.'

'It is inimical to effective action in the House of Commons,' he said. 'It breeds suspicion and uneasiness throughout the movement.

'I say to those concerned: Drop it. Stop this sectionalism. Work with the team. Turn your guns on the enemy, not on your friends.

Prof. G. M. Jadhav of the Science Club of India, Baroda, has been invited to attend the meeting of the Asian Congress for World Federation to be held at Hiroshima from November 3 to 6 this year.

Chinese Reds Encircled

BATTLE FOR WHITE HORSE HILL

SEOUL, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter):—A South Korean infantry unit, backed up by tanks, today almost completely encircled an estimated force of 1,400 Chinese Communists clinging to the submit of White Horse Hill, an important strategic feature on the central front.

The South Koreans in a surprise attack drove columns from both sides behind the hill cutting the Chinese troops' main line of approach and the tracks along which their food and ammunition had been reaching them.

White Horse Hill commands the strategic Chorwon Valley, through which lies the route to Seoul.

ARROW HEAD HILL

French troops holding Arrow Hill on the other side of the Chorwon Valley, were still firmly in position today, not fighting any major battles.

Elsewhere along the front the fighting died down.

Six Communist 'MIG' jet fighters were shot down by United States 'Sabrejets' in different engagements today.

Nam Il's Letter On P.O.W.s Issue

TOKYO, Oct. 11 General Nam Il, chief Communist delegate to the Panmunjom truce talks, today addressed a letter to the United Nations reiterating proposals on the problem of the repatriation of war prisoners which were broadcast by Peking radio on October 8.

Press Commission Wants More Time

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (PTI):—The Press Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the state of the Press in the country and its present and future lines of development held its first meeting here today.

Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Chairman of the Commission, presided.

All the other ten members—Mr. C P Ramaswami Aiyar, Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. V K R V Rao, Mr. P H Patwardhan, Mr. T N Singh, Mr. Jaipal Singh, Mr. J Natarajan, Mr. A R Bhat and Mr. M Chalapathi Rao, were present.

The Commission today decided to invite memoranda on the terms of reference from associations of editors, working journalists, other associations concerned with matters within the purview of the Commission and the general public.

The Commission would issue a detailed questionnaire after study of the preliminary memoranda.

In the course of a press note the Commission said:

Invitations to associations etc., to submit preliminary memoranda would be issued by October 15 and replies invited by November 15. The Commission would have a series of meetings from November 24 to frame the questionnaire. Replies to the questionnaire would be invited within about six weeks from the date of its issue.

For a detailed examination of some of the problems the commission also decided to take steps to have material collected otherwise than in reply to the questionnaire. For this purpose it was hoped it would be possible to set up a RESEARCH SECTION.

TIME-LIMIT

The Commission felt that in view of the terms of reference and the investigation necessary, the time-limit fixed by the Government of India for its report might be difficult to adhere to and it might be necessary to ask for its extension.

The Commission is meeting again tomorrow morning.

Stop Press

TEXTILE CONTROL AMENDMENTS

NEW DELHI, October 10: The Government of India today notified amendments to the Cotton Textiles (control) order of 1948 to give effect to their decision, announced on Sept 30, to remove price and distribution control on certain varieties of textiles.

GRAZIANI'S ESTATE CONFISCATED

ROME, Oct. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Rome Military Tribunal ordered the confiscation today of the estates of former Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, 70, Mossolini's Viceroy of Abyssinia and Commander-in-Chief of his 'last gasp' army in Northern Italy.

RED LEADER ARRESTED

PARIS, Oct. 10 (PTI-Reuter): M. Alain Le Leap, Secretary-General of the Communist dominated C.G.T. Trade Unions was arrested here today and charged with attempt to demoralise the French armed forces.

No Deficit Financing

DISCUSSION ON FIVE YEAR PLAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta today called for a coalition government "of all talents" for the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan, as the party in power had proved itself to be "unfit for the job."

Mr. Mehta who was speaking on "The Five Year Plan" at the Bombay Civic Association said that the Plan should be spread over a longer period, "say 7 to 10 years", as the people "may even revolt against the fresh burdens of taxation proposed by the Government" to finance the scheme.

He suggested that Government should mainly rely on borrowing and resort to taxation "as little as possible." Under no circumstances, he added, should the authorities fall back on deficit financing.

Mr. Mehta asserted that the planners had emphasised the need for "voluntary and co-operative effort of the public" in the execution of the scheme. But what was being done in Bombay State under the guise of the Multi-Point Sales Tax and the Petrol Tax—"in the teeth of opposition from a majority of the public"—was "unqualified coercion." And this was only the beginning, he added.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT

Dr. G. S. Panandikar who presided over the meeting suggested curtailment of expenditure on the administration, both civil and military. He said that at least a saving of Rs. 50 crores in the military budget and a further saving of Rs. 30 crores in the civilian budget could be effected "without any loss of efficiency."

Fresh sources of revenue should also be exploited, he added. He said that prohibition was not enforced in all the States, which went to prove that the Congress High Command did not consider it a "must". He suggested that the policy should be abandoned, as it would make for a saving of Rs. 40 to 50 crores. He also recommended the re-imposition of the salt duties.

Dr. Panandikar said that India could get more funds from abroad, if the United States and the International Bank were "tackled properly." He too endorsed the view of the previous speaker that deficit financing would be dangerous. He discounted any "substantial returns" from the Death Duties at least for five years after their enforcement.

He was, however, opposed to any spread over of the Plan, as it would make it very difficult to achieve the target of the 1939 level even, as the population increase would offset any improvement aimed in the standard of living.

The suggestion that there should be a coalition government was not a "practical proposition" under the democratic constitution, he said. But he was all for a government not only of "all talents but of honesty also" both at the Centre and in the States.

Hunt For Agreed Formula On Industrial Relations Bill

NAINITAL, Oct. 11 (PTI).

THE four day twelfth annual session of the All-India Tripartite Labour Conference concluded here this morning after thirty-six hours discussion on the Industrial Relations Bill.

The session decided to refer the question of finding out an agreed formula if possible, and the basis of drafting the proposed labour legislation to a seven man joint sub-committee of four labour representatives and three from the All-India Employers' organisations to be set up shortly.

The conference also decided to refer to the committee the remaining four items on the agenda namely study of programmes and productivity in different industries, industrial housing on subsidised basis, continuance of the present tripartite machinery and standardisation and uniform application of paid holidays in all States and private industries.

The decision of this sub-committee will later be placed before the conference of State Labour Ministers convened by the Central Ministry of Labour to meet shortly either at Delhi or in Calcutta.

Goan Case To U.N.O.

(Continued from Page 13)

and Portuguese colonies in the Indian mainland could never achieve freedom.

Another memorandum was sent to Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Premier of Portugal. The Union welcomed the proposed autonomy for Portuguese India possessions and offered to co-operate and negotiate with the Portuguese Government in the matter. But it demanded reinstatement of civil liberties and grant of political amnesty to the political prisoners in order to create a cordial atmosphere for the negotiations.

DENIES IT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Michael McDermott, the State Department's spokesman, said today: "It is not true" that the United States had warned Australia that the Pacific Pact would be abandoned if Australia and New Zealand jointly demanded Britain's admission to it.

Congress Appeal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (UPI): The Indian National Congress has sent out an appeal to about one hundred organisations outside India requesting them to mobilise public opinion in their respective countries against Dr. Malan's Aparthe id policy.

RAJASTHAN LEADERS MEET NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (PTI): Mr. J. N. Vyas, newly elected leader of the Congress Assembly Party in Rajasthan, and Mr. Tikaram Paliwal the outgoing Chief Minister, met the Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to acquaint him with the situation arising out of the resignation of eight members of the Party.

Their discussion also related to the constitutional aspect of the Opposition's 'no confidence' motion against the present Government to come up for discussion in the State Assembly on October 17.

The Rajasthan leaders also met Dr. K. N. Katju, Home and State Minister.

INLAND MARINERS CALL OFF STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11 (PTI): The four-day old strike of 35,000 inland mariners in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and East Pakistan was called off today by the Bengal Mariners' Union, which conducted the strike.

The mariners, it was decided, would resume work from midnight tonight when they would get up steam to move the anchored vessels tomorrow morning.

Vinoba On 'Vanaprastha'

CHAPRA, October 11 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave stressed the need for 'controlling the sex instinct' and to revive the instinct of Vanaprastha, under which men and women used to retire for life after the age of 55 and devote their energies for social service.' He was addressing a largely attended prayer meeting in village Maharajganj in Saran District yesterday.

Truman Ends Election Tour

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman last night ended his coast-to-coast train tour in support of the Democratic candidate Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Pak League

DACCA, October 11 (PTI): Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was re-elected unanimously President of the Pakistan Muslim League at a meeting of its Council held here this afternoon.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon was elected Vice-President and Choudhury Salauddin, MLA, (Punjab) was elected Secretary.

Refund Of Cane Cess On Sugar Exports

The Government of India had announced on September 25, 1952, their decision to allow export of 200,000 tons of sugar from the new season's production or from the current year's carry-over on a replacement basis. It has since been decided with the concurrence of the U. P. Government that until further notice cane cess at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per maund will be refunded on sugar to be exported from U. P. mills. Applications for such refund should be made to the Government of U. P. with proof of export. Excise duty of Rs. 3-12 per cwt. will also be refundable on all exports of sugar in accordance with the Central Excise Rules in force.

Cotton Stocks In South India

COIMBATORE, Oct. 11 (PTI): A total of 2,09,808 bales of 1951-52 cotton was purchased by mills upto the period ended 30th September, 1952, according to a bulletin issued by the Cotton Coordination Committee of the Southern India Millowners' Association for the last fortnight.

The present stock of last year's American cotton with the South Indian mills is about 18,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS

FURTHER DECLINE IN N.Y. COTTON PRICES

Professionals Unload Towards Close

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPA): Cotton prices continued to suffer from the effect of the recent unexpectedly large government crop estimate.

Local professionals, who bought earlier in expectation for a technical rally and a larger volume of weekend covering, reversed their position hurriedly at the close

Talk of movement among some southern producers to hold theirs back for higher prices exerted a steadying influence at times. That talk was pointed up by smaller sale in southern spot markets. But a few skeptics who questioned that view believed that smaller sales also could mean reduced demand from the mills and shippers.

Recent reports have told about farmers hoarding half of their crop and selling the other half but in some quarters it is said the latter half is being "thrown at buyers" who in turn reduced their basis.

Slowdown in the textile market activity and dullness in export demand for raw cotton figures largely in shaping market sentiment.

The market opened off two to eight points, eased gradually thereafter to close or the near lows and off 14 to 31 points.

The closing prices included:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				37 95
Oct.	37.68	37.68	37.43	37.45
Dec.	37.77	37.80	37.52	37.52
Mar.	37.83	37.83	37.57	37.59
May	37.72	37.74	37.52	37.52
July	37.27	37.30	37.11	37 13
Oct.	35.38	35.42	35.25	35,30
Dec.	35.28	35.28	35.16	35 21
Mar.	35.25	35.25	35.11	35.13
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				36.95
Oct.	37.53	37.58	37.41	37.41
Dec.	37.71	37.75	37.51	37.51
Mar.	37.75	37.80	37 55	37.55
May	37.71	37.72	37.50	37.51
July	37.30	37.31	37.08	37.12
Oct.	35.35	35.40	35.23	35.26
Dec.		35.27	35.14	35.15
Mar.		35.21	35.20	35.09

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Pre-holiday caution limited activity on the stock exchange holding prices to a narrow range. There was better tone at the close after early prices had declined.

Traders attributed some of late buying to short covering but were unable to account for the market overall dullness.

Dealing totalled 1,070,000 shares. Of the 1,086 issues traded 362 advanced, 398 declined and 326 were unchanged.

Rails had some good gains ranging over two, finishing 20 cents higher in averages. Industrials were 37 cents lower in averages. Oils were higher ranging over two. Utilities moved narrowly.

Curb trading totalled 430,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was: 3,314,000 dollars.

PHIL. CENTRAL BANK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPA) Governor Migel Cuaderno of the Central Bank of the Philippines today categorically denied reports his Government was considering devaluation of the peso.

In a statement to UPA Cuaderno said the Philippine Central Bank is not in favour of granting subsidies to experters in place of devaluation.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, October 10: On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold was quoted at 498 francs per gram.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON LEAD PRICES

LONDON, Oct. 10 (UPA): In the morning session London Lead market was irregular. The prices were:

October	91-3/4 to 92
January	91-3/4 to 92

The turnover was 500 tons.

In the afternoon session the market was steady and quiet. The prices were:

October	92 to 92-1/2
January	92 to 92-1/2

The turnover was 100 tons.

LONDON TIN PRICES

The tin market was strong. Spot jumped 15-1/2 sterling to 989-1/2 and three months jumped 8-3/4 to 968-1/2.

The turnover was 250 tons, including 105 tons for cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT buyers 989, sellers 990, business at 989.

THREE MONTHS buyers 968, sellers 969, business at 966.

Settlement 989.

In the unofficial afternoon session the tin market was steady. The turnover was 55 tons, nothing for cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT buyers 988, sellers 990 business nil.

THREE MONTHS buyers 968, sellers 969, business 971 to 969-1/2.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was idle.

Lampong was quoted at 8sh. 7d. and Sarawak was indicated at 11sh. 1d. sellers on delivered weights basis.

Malabar spot was unchanged at 1,400 and October and November were unchanged. Muntok was unchanged.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was quiet.

SPOT 21-3|4 to 22 business nil.

November 22 to 22-1|4 business 20-1|4.

December 22-1|4 business 22.

Jan|Mar. 21-3|4 to 22-1|4 business 22.

Apr.|June 21-1|2 to 22 business 21-3|4.

July|Sep. 21-1|2 to 21-3|4 business 21-1|2.

CIF Oct. 21-7|8 to 21-1|8.

Nov. 21-3|4 to 22-1|8.

Dec. Nil.

ESTATE CREPE October, thick 28-3|4 nominal, thin 28-1|2 nom.

U.S. FOODGRAINS FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPA) The Agriculture Department today 3,256,550,000 bushel 1952 maize crop, an increase above the 3,185,237,000 bushels in prospect last month.

The October report also raised the estimate on this year's spring wheat production forecasting 236,331,000 bushel crop. This compares with last month's estimate of 235,705,000 bushels spring wheat crop.

The forecast for spring wheat added to 1,062,590,000 bushels of winter wheat already harvested would bring the total wheat production to 1,298,921,000 bushels. This would be the second largest all wheat crop on record.

COLUMBUS DAY HOLIDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPA): Major securities and commodity markets will close on Monday, October 13, in observance of the Columbus Day holiday which this falls on Sunday.

Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges, Winnipeg grain exchange and Canadian livestock and commodity markets also will be closed in observance of the Canadian Thanksgiving Day.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1621|4 to Rs. 1622|8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

The local bullion market was steady today with routine business and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 156|6 and after declining at Rs. 156|5 advanced at Rs. 156|9 and steadied at Rs. 156|8 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 156|4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87|8 and after declining at Rs. 87|8 advanced at Rs. 87|12 and steadied at Rs. 97|11. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 88|3 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 61|12.

Later on there was increased buying owing to better demand in the cash market and smaller receipts. Silver advanced at Rs. 157|10 and Gold advanced at Rs. 88/- Silver arrivals were 15 to 16 Bars and the off-take was 20 to 21 Bars. Gold arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the off-take was 8 to 9 thousand tolas.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	157	3	0
Forward	158	9	0
Ready Gold	88	8	0
Forward	88	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

The produce market was quiet today. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 23 and Khursani was placed at Rs. 28-12. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 144 and declined at Rs. 142.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	36	0	0
Coromandal ready	36	0	0
Khandesh quality	36	8	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	57	4	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	14	0
October	18	6	0
November	17	6	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	29	8	0
Satna small ready	27	4	0
Oil	16	12	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
Ready Madras quality	33	0	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	2	0
May	142	4	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 3rd October:

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 14,20,75,000; (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 538,05,93,000;

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from bank (A) Rs. 3,02,25,000; (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 312,46,87,000;

Cash in India Rs. 36,95,86,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 59,98,60,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 11,81,70,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 18,58,41,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 308,09,26,000.

Advances in India (B) Rs. 445,95,08,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India 26,52,43,000.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

120	D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
150	D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
120	D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150	D. Ready Italy	3	8	0
150	D. Box Oct.	693	0	0
150	D. Box Nov.	698	0	0
2/40	Staple Oct.	641	0	0
2/40	Staple Nov.	638	0	0

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

May delivery opened at Rs. 144/4 and after advancing at Rs. 144/8 declined at Rs. 141/12 and closed at Rs. 143/-.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

		Rs	a
2½ % Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½ % Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½ % Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	4
2¾ % Loan 1962	..	91	5
2¾ % Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	4
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	0
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	0
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	5
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	80	4
3½ % Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	8
4½ % Loan 1955-60	..	103	9
4½ % Loan 1958-59*	..	105	6
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1965	91	0
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1977	85	8
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1979	85	8
3½ % Bombay	1962	97	4
3½ % W. Bengal	1962	97	8
3½ % Madras	1962	97	0
3½ % U. P.	1962	97	0
3½ % M. P.	1962	97	0
3¾ % Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 % U.P.	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	97	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	97	12
% Bom. Municipal	1974	97	12
% Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
% Bom. Municipal	1954	104	8

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by rail from 1st Sept. 1952 to 9th October 1952	56358
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1952 to 9th Oct. 1952	109200
Same period last year	115800
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th October 1952	527734
Same time last year	348838

HONGKONG GOLD AND EXCHANGE RATES

HONG KONG, Oct. 10 (PTI): The closings on the Hongkong market today included:

HK dol. 6.2475 per US dol. 1 for cash.

HK dol. 6.275 per US dol. 1 for TT.

HK dol. 15.83 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 289 per tael of gold.

SWAMI SITARAM'S NEW PLAN

VIJAYAWADA, Oct. 11 (PTI): Swami Sitaram, explaining his new plan for the formation of Andhra State suggested to the Union Government today that it might include in the act framed for the purpose the right to nominate the Chief Minister and his ministry to the Andhra State for a period of one year, if it thought that the Communists would be in a majority in the legislature after separation.

Swami Sitaram, in a statement today, said that such a ministry could be formed with representatives of a single political party chosen by the Centre or representatives of all political parties in Andhradesa.

He personally favoured the formation of a ministry composed of the various political parties, representing the eleven Andhra districts and three talukas of Bellary.

This ministry, he said, should administer the new Andhra State as per the rules of the Constitution for one year. If after an year the legislature wished the continuance of the same arrangement they might do so or hold fresh elections if they thought it necessary, he added.

Socialists Are Anti-Religion

B.P.C.C. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH RECALLED

BOMBAY, Friday: Copies of photographs showing the brother of the Mullaji Sahib of Bombay addressing an election meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress were presented to the Election Tribunal today by Mr. S. S. Kavelekar, counsel for Mr. M. Harris, petitioner in the election dispute against the winning candidate Dr. D. P. Divgi.

The Tribunal made a note of the submission of the photographs and in consultation with Mr. K. K. Shah, counsel for Dr. Divgi, directed that it was not necessary to summon the photographer for recording evidence.

Abdul Rehman Mohintuley, a journalist employed in the Urdu monthly magazine 'Hasrat' deposed before the Tribunal today that he had attended an election meeting addressed by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the BPCC. He further deposed that Mr. Patil had told the meeting that the Socialist Party was anti-religion and 'as followers of Karl Marx considered religion to be the opium of the masses.'

Further hearing in the case has been adjourned to November 5.

NORWAY'S AID TO INDIA

Delegation Leaving For Delhi

OSLO, Oct. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The Delegation, appointed by the Norwegian Cabinet yesterday to conduct negotiations with the Indian Government on Norway's technical assistance to India, will leave for New Delhi on Sunday, said an official announcement of the Norwegian Government.

Anti-Zafrullah Agitation

LAHORE, Oct. 11 (UPI): The All-Muslim Parties Conference organised a protest day throughout Punjab last week to demand the resignation of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, who was stated to have taken Pakistan in the matter on Kashmir "back to a position where she was five years ago."

Meetings were held at different places, and resolutions were passed calling upon the Pakistan Government to remove Sir M. Zafrullah Khan from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and not to reappoint him to any other post.

Roof Of Rail Platform Collapses : 1 Killed

SURAT, Oct. 11 (PTI): One person died and few others received injuries, when the roof of the platform of Syon station, about fifteen miles from here, came down by a strong wind yesterday afternoon.

Heavy showers fell over Syon and surrounding areas.

A high wind blew over Surat about the same time the sky was covered with black clouds but no rain fell in Surat.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Asher Silk Mills, Vile Parle (Greater Bombay), and its workers regarding the latter's demands in respect of bonus for the year 1950, dearness allowance and standardization of wages, has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Simultaneously, the dispute between Messrs. S. Meharbaksh & Sons, Bombay, and its workers regarding the latter's demand in respect of reinstatement of certain workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri N. M. Majmudar.

talking of BOOKS

A MASTER TALE TELLER

Strong Case In C. S. Forester's Favour

IN the course of the longish dedication to "R.K." of 'Notes on a Cellar Book' George Saintsbury calls him the "best tale-teller of his generation." I don't know how many people read Kipling today, but probably comparatively few; for it is strange how each age manages to ignore—or, at least, under-appreciate—that which immediately precedes it, writes Kenneth Hopkins in "John O'London's."

Anyhow, read now or unread, Kipling and his generation are passed, and one turning over Saintsbury's pages might wonder who is our best tale-teller now. Generalizations are hazardous, and the problem is one to which there could be no definitive answer, but a strong case might be argued in support of C. S. Forester.

"A tale-teller." The word was carefully chosen, I have no doubt. It suggests, not the novelist with a message or a purpose (qualities, incidentally, which have sunk many a novel) but the writer whose concern is simply to entertain. For some reason the entertaining writer—the "popular" writer, if you like—is usually looked upon as representing a lower order in the literary scale. A "mere entertainer."

How false this idea is may be demonstrated by a glance at Forester's novel, 'The African Queen.' This novel affords a suitable example to illustrate my point because many people just now are especially conscious of it, after seeing the film version, or having on account of the film read, or re-read, the book.

ASTOUNDING

The story is strictly for entertainment. A man and a woman set off in a crazy boat to travel down a practically unnavigable river to attack a well-armed German warship which is patrolling one of Africa's great lakes. Apart from the necessary climax there is nothing else in the book, which is a full-length novel.

Now consider the astonishing virtuosity employed in so writing such a tale that it becomes a best-seller, continues selling steadily for nearly twenty years, and then is made into a highly successful film: for, critically examined, what are the ingredients?

First, there are only two characters, apart from a few very minor lay figures which appear right at the beginning and right at the end—and the last short chapters are almost by way of epilogue when the story is over. Next, the two characters are confined in the boat, which is about twenty feet long; and the boat, almost throughout, is proceeding along a deserted river. During their journey they see virtually no one; they are cut off from the world.

Imagine spinning this unpromising plot to eighty thousand words. The writer doesn't even make great use of his best card, that these voyagers are a man and a woman. Indeed, his handling of their relationship is one of the triumphs of the book: one feels that only so could they have reacted and behaved. There could be no finer example than 'The African Queen' of the falsity of the assumption that what is popular must be contemptible.

Had the author been a Spaniard or a German the little reviews and smaller critics would have been falling over themselves to praise him: for to these people the appreciation of merit must be a private and privileged occupation.

HIS CHOICE

Forester was born in Cairo in 1899 and given the Christian names Cecil Scott. As a child he was sent to England, where he went to Alleyn's School and Dulwich College; from the College he proceeded to Guy's Hospital as a medical student, and there, like a number of other medical students before him, he decided that he preferred letters to medicine. This decision was no doubt influenced by the fact that in an examination he failed to identify a single bone in the human body.

Although very young, he served in the 1914-18 war as an infantryman and was employed immediately after the war as a foreign correspondent in Spain and Czechoslovakia. On returning to England he settled down to writing books and became a "tale-teller"—for all but a handful of his works, and there are nearly thirty of them, are stories—usually stories of adventure, told for their own sake.

EARLY NOVELS

At the age of twenty-four, he wrote 'Payment Deferred,' the most successful of his early novels. It was published in 1926 and became successively a play and a film; many readers will remember Charles Laughton in the principal part.

In those inter-war years Forester became a very successful author. His books deserved to succeed, and they succeeded (something not inevitable, this). Stage and screen carried his tales to other audiences. One of the best earlier performances by John Mills was in the film of 'Brown on Resolution'—another novel with a minimum of characters, but magnificently told with the economy of a writer completely the master of his instrument.

With the outbreak of the last war he went to work at the Ministry of Information. A variety of jobs came his way, including lecture tours, film-script writing and a voyage with the Royal Navy which provided material for that inspired piece of reporting, 'The Ship.' In 'The Ship' we have a light cruiser engaged in an action, together with other units of the Fleet, against an Italian squadron. We view the progress of the fight from several vantage points, and through several pairs of eyes: get the Captain's point of view, a gunner's, a seaman's, and so on. we get the Captain's point of view, account of a modern naval engagement.

'The Ship' was to have been followed by a story of life in the U.S. Navy, and it was while cruising in an American ship that Forester contracted the serious illness that has left him partly paralysed ever since. To an active man, a great traveller, a lover of swimming, tennis, boating, this was a tragic blow. But he refused to live merely the life of the sick-room and the wheel-chair. And least of all did he consider giving up his work. The books written in the past eight years or so—they include 'Randall and The River of Time' and several of the Hornblower series—show how successfully he has overcome the handicap of illness.

NARRATIVE GIFT

A "Tale," whatever its other qualities, must have one quality in particular: it simply must hold the reader's attention from first to last.

This is, first and foremost, a narrative gift unsurpassed by any living writer (the nearest comparable gifts are those of John Masefield, whose novels remain strangely undervalued, Graham Greene, and possibly some of the thriller writers.)

To narrative power must be added descriptive power, and this in a particularly concentrated form, for setting the scene must never hold up the action. Forester does it in several ways: by simple description, usually brief and vivid, and then by the addition here and there of cumulative touches.

ABOUT WAR

Most of Forester's novels are about war. I see no harm in this; love and war have been the main themes of tale-telling since man first began to tell tales, and most other themes have their original roots in these. Forester doesn't neglect love, for that matter. Hornblower, in the series of novels that mostly bear his name, has a number of love passages which tell in their way as interesting a tale as the record of his battles.

For Hornblower is depicted "in the round"; it would be possible to write a "Life of Horatio Hornblower" based on these novels nearly as complete as the several lives we already have of Sherlock Holmes—and more consistent.

Before discussing Hornblower, however, let me say a word or two about some of the other and perhaps less well-known novels. Of these my own favourite is 'Death to the French.' In this, as in 'Brown on Resolution,' Forester contents himself with a single central character. The French have advanced into Portugal and Wellington is retreating before them; Rifleman Dodd gets cut off from his unit. The rest of he tale follows his fortunes as he makes his way painfully and slowly back through the French lines, inflicting some shrewd thrusts upon the enemy on the way. I know of only one novel of the Peninsular War comparable for sheer readability to this (apart from Forester's own 'The Gun'), and that, oddly enough, is a neglected boys' classic, 'Boys of the Light Brigade,' by Herbert Strang.

OMNIBUS VOLUME

I suppose, at the moment, for most readers Forester means Hornblower: partly because of the popular film, partly because of the vast sales of the seven Hornblower titles, and mainly because these titles have been the most recent, generally speaking, of his works.

Hornblower appeared in 1936, with 'The Happy Return'—and it may be worthwhile to list the titles here in chronological order, not of publication, but of the record they give of Hornblower's career. So we have 'Mr. Midshipman Hornblower,' 'Lieutenant Hornblower,' 'The Happy Return,' 'A Ship of the Line,' 'Flying Colours,' 'The Commodore,' and 'Lord Hornblower.' 'Captain Hornblower, R.N.' is an omnibus volume of numbers three, four and five.

In 'Midshipman' the young Hornblower, lanky, pale and sick, is found, at the outset of his career, suffering largely the same troubles tha conventionally beset all young midshipmen; to my mind Marryat has the advantage here, for 'Mr. Midshipman Easy' is a very full study by one who really wrote from contemporary experience, whereas Forester's book is, strictly speaking, a series of short stories, rather loosely connected.

The same may be said of 'Lieutenant Hornblower,' and to these two books I cannot offer the praise I give to the others. They are readable, but they add little to the series which begins so admirably with 'The Happy Return', in which Captain Hornblower, R.N., appears in his full stature, and those consistent smaller studies, of which that of Lieutenant Bush is the most interesting, begin also to take shape. The two "young Hornblower" books are no better than those old classics, 'The Three Midshipmen,' 'The Three Lieutenants,' etc. by W. H. G. Kingston, and considerably inferior to Marryat's work.

LIVE CHARACTER

But 'The Happy Return' alters all that. This, and the remaining novels (which are remarkably consistent, and, considering their nature as records of a sailor's life, remarkably varied) reveals a power of characterization certainly beyond Kingston and perhaps beyond Marryat. Hornblower is alive: as alive as any character in fiction can be.

These novels provide an historically accurate record of the long naval war against the French, beginning roughly at the time of Trafalgar and continuing until Napoleon's final overthrow. No doubt the actual battles are invented, but they are set against an authentic background. And what battles they are;

"The best tale-teller of his generation"? I don't know, and perhaps it is a small matter. "I find Hornblower admirable, vastly entertaining," wrote Mr. Churchill in the middle of the late war. He was expressing the opinion of millions of readers: an opinion I am quite content to share.

RATHER COLD...

Seibel in 'The Richmond Times-Dispatch'

HE SHINES IN HIS WAR NOVELS

Lawyer On 'New Truth'

"NAVU SATYA" (NEW TRUTH') by Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, printed at Pratap Printery, published by author from Narayan Niwas, Bombay-4.

It is not often a lawyer finds time to write books on non-legal subjects. It is therefore a great surprise to find Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, write choice verses in Gujerati, and that also on a difficult subject like Truth—one beloved of and often discoursed on by Gandhiji. The author gives the title to his booklet "New Truth," and he has really succeeded in striking a new line, avoiding the beaten track, and treated the subject lucidly. Though the verses are composed in philosophical vein, careful perusal will enable an average reader to appreciate the beauties of gems in the 32-page casket of 100 quatrains. Shri Mangaldas correctly emphasises that simple belief or faith in any particular object will not tend to make that a truth. To believe blindly in a view just because it has been expressed by thinkers or SANTS is an insult to one's intelligence. The New Truth, he points out, is not to put implicit faith in what is written in religious text-books, or what has been propounded by others, but to find out the truth oneself, by giving full play to one's intellect only—in fact, a strong plea for rationalism: Further he adds that if man avoids craftiness in his thoughts words and deeds he will quick-march towards the path of New Truth. Golden words these! The preface could not have been placed in better hands than in those of Shri Minoo B Desai, Gujerat's well-known young poet, who does full justice to the subject. Rightly does he say one who merely looks beneath his feet will not find Truth, but one who looks to the Sun and finds out for himself the path to proceed will find the Truth staring him.

—A. K.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Hundreds of schoolboys are combing the Passiria and Veneste valleys in the Italian South Tyrol in search of the fabulous gold of the Rothschild family. Also engaged in the search are 12 squads of grown-ups using mine detectors.

The Rothschild treasure, valued at £20,000,000, was seized by the Germans when Paris was occupied. It was packed into 50 cases and taken away to Berlin.

Goering retained much of the treasure for himself, and sold two cases to a Berlin jeweller, who had the cases taken to Frankfurt and later to Merano, North Italy, where he was seen just before the end of the war. It is these two cases, said to be worth £1,000,000, which the treasure-hunters are now eagerly seeking

Fertilization

Ceylon is a land of two parts The south is the wet zone, and the north is largely dry jungle A great resettlement scheme of the north is being carried out, and to assist increased production of food a number of irrigation projects are in hand.

These include the building of an enormous new earth dam at Gal Oya to supply water for a hundred thousand acres and a concrete dam at Nalanda Oya to supplement the existing tanks at Anuradhupura.

LONELY MOORHEN

Mrs. Moorhen got up from her nest among the rushes and looked anxiously at the last egg. It just would not hatch. The broken shells of the other nine eggs lay around, and nine fluffy black chicks with bright red foreheads were swimming close by, calling in high, excited cheepings.

Mr. Moorhen was calling, too, from the reeds beyond the water lilies on the far side of the river. "Come over!" he cried. "I've found some fine green food for breakfast."

Mrs. Moorhen gave one more look at the buff brown-speckled egg. "It must be addled," she sighed. Then climbing down from the nest, she began swimming slowly across the wide river with her nine golliwog-like babies swimming bravely beside her.

At last they came to the water lilies and, stepping up on to the broad leaves, the chicks ran across them to their father, cheeping excitedly.

IN THE NEST

By now, however, something was happening in the nest they had left. There was a Pop! And a crack! And out of that deserted egg stepped the tenth little moorhen.

"I thought I'd never crack that shell!" he cried, looking round for his mother. But, of course, she was not there.

He could hear her, though, calling to the others away over in the reeds, and he knew instantly that he must join them.

Clambering down from the nest, he set out alone on the long journey across the river. Buffeted by the waves, his little legs paddling madly, he swam towards the sound of his mother's voice. But at last came the awful moment when he could go no further.

Then, that very second, the stream swung a water lily leaf against him, and he managed to clamber on to it and rest for a while. It did not take him long then to run across the other lily leaves and join his family at their breakfast.

WATER SPORTS

John was out without his brother Joe.

"Hally!" said a friend. "Where's Joe?"

"Well, if he knows as much about boats as he thinks he does then he's canoeing; but if he knows as much about boats as I think he does then he's swimming."

THE DIFFERENCE

"One of my cows and a rickety chair,
What's the difference?" asked Farmer Gray.
"I know!" cried Ann. "The cow gives milk.
And the rickety chair gives way (whey)."

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

A promise that is kept is a debt settled.

SURE REMEDY?

He was sympathising with his friend, who suffered from hay-fever.

"Try some of this powder," he said, pulling out a box from his pocket. "This will get rid of it."

"Is it good?" asked the other.

"I'll say it is. Why, I've had hay-fever for nearly thirty years and I've never used anything else."

THE TALE OF A TAIL

NOBEY NIBBLER sat up on his little stump of a tail and nibbled away at his grain of wheat. The other little members of the Nibbler family also sat nibbling at the wheat, but took no notice of poor little Nobby, writes Dorothy Barbar in 'Boys and Girls.'

You see Nobby had lost his tail. He left it behind him in a mouse-trap and, as you know, a mouse is of no use without a tail, and the rest of the family looked down on poor Nobby for that reason.

But the little mouse without a tail was really the cleverest one of the family, and had more than once given timely warning of the approach of danger in the shape of Mrs. Tiddles, the cat.

But now without a tail he was not good enough.

One day he called on the Little Man of the Woods, and asked him if he could help him. The Little Man was very kind to him.

"You must go and see the Old Woman named Nothing-at-all," he said.

"But where does she live?" asked Nobby.

"Why, in a little house, exceedingly small," was the reply.

"Where is that?" asked Nobby. "There are so many little houses."

"Oh, you must find the right one," said the Little man. "Keep looking and one day you will find it."

So Nobby came away, but where to look he did not know. He looked here, he sniffed there, but no one seemed to be able to tell him where he was to go.

As he sat nibbling at his piece of wheat, he was thinking very hard. He seemed to remember once seeing a little shop close to the forest, and a little old woman on a stool at the door of the shop.

At last he made up his mind to go and find it. So off he toddled, and after a long journey he came to a little shop.

He looked up at the door, but there seemed to be no name on it, so of course it must belong to the old woman named Nothing-at-all, and plucking up courage he gently knocked on the door.

"Walk right in, Mr. Nobby Nibbler," said a little voice from inside.

Nobby opened the door and stepped inside. There behind the counter was the little old woman smiling sweetly at him.

"How did you know who it was?" asked Nobby.

"Oh, the little birds told me," she answered. "But what can I do for you?"

"I want a tail, please," said Nobby.

"What kind of tale?" asked the little old woman. "A fairy tale?"

"No, no, no, not that sort of tale —I mean a mouse's tail."

"Oh, I see," replied the little old woman, "but I'm afraid I'm out of stock of mouse tails at present, but if you will call when the blue moon rises I shall have some by then."

"Thank you very much," said Nobby, and trotted off home again, feeling very pleased with himself.

He did not tell his brothers and sisters where he had been, and when the night of the blue moon arrived, off he scuttled to the little old woman named Nothing-at-all, and knocked at her door again.

"Step right in, Mr. Nobby Nibbler." she called.

Nobby stepped inside, and stood fidgeting with his cap in his hand.

"Please I've come for my tail." he said.

"Oh yes, here it is," she replied. "I've just got a new mouse's tail."

But when he got it he did not know how he could wear it.

The kind little woman, however, came and gave him a bottle of magical glue called Sticktight, and told him to rub a little on the end of his tail, and turn round three times, and see what happened.

Nobby did so, and then jumped for joy. His tail was wriggling about just as it had before he lost it. He thanked the old woman, and started off home, stopping many times on the way to twitch his new tail to see if it was real.

When he got home it was quite late, and Mrs. Nibbler was just bathing the other little Nibblers ready for bed.

"Where have you been, you naughty boy?" scolded his mother.

"Oh, Mother, I've been to get a new tail," he answered. They all looked round at him, and then it was seen that Nobby's tail was much longer and finer than the others.

Now the longer and finer a mouse's tail is, the more distinguished he is above the others, so, instead of his family looking down on him, they all crowded round Nobby, and made a great fuss of him, and when he went out walking next day he was the most handsome of all the mice in Mouseville.

When he grew up he became Mayor of Mouseville, and so famous did he become, that the King of Mouseland gave him his prettiest daughter for a wife, and made him a lord. He was called by the name of Longtail, and had a large family; so if you see a mouse with a very long tail, you will know he belongs to the large and select family of Longtails.

A VIEW OF THE BIHAR RALLY

Rally of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Children at Patna

Balkan-ji-Bari

A function was arranged at the Secretariat, Bombay, where our Member Mr. Abid Ali, President of the First All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference, and ex-Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, was felicitated, On that occasion, Mr. Abid Ali inaugurated the Training Course for Child Welfare Work and "The Home And The World."

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated at Ahmedabad, under the Presidentship of Shri Mohanlal Parekh. Among those who addressed the children were Shri Ghanshyam Vyas and Shri Purnanand Bhatt. The animal ceremony included with a Prabhat Pheri. Physical Demonstrations, etc.

Have you joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Well, so long, and more again next Sunday.

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

HISTRIONIC TALENTS OF CHILDREN

Calcutta girls in a fairy dance and boys in a sailors' show.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art in relation to education — New schemes miss art—People's role in progress of art—Education should embrace art — Asian artists to unite—New Delhi's love for music—International distinction for drama—Kapadia appointed in Baroda.

IS art, in any way, related to general education? This question now needs to be thoroughly examined. There are educationists who have been insistent in their demand for reorganisation of education, but they have persistently ignored art.

One fails to understand what their conception of education should be when it excludes art.

Indifference To Art

Art could be a subject as well as medium of education. A lacuna which, cannot otherwise be filled, will be left in the pattern of education, if art is omitted from it. Since all-round development of the child is the principal aim of general education, every educational scheme must have art as one of its essential elements. This view has been accepted by the educationists who have a progressive outlook.

But in India, art is still treated as a superfluous activity and as drawing included in the curricula of schools without any relation to other subjects. Art, as a subject of school education, has a wider connotation and deeper significance. Independence has necessitated reorganisation of education, but art or music is not mentioned in the schemes which are emerging from the cauldron of experiments. It has so far appeared that new education also will fail to equip the educated future citizens with refined sense of art-appreciation which is essential to the progress of art and which is implicit in the concept of cultured life.

Only As Artist's Concern

The appointment of the Secondary Education Commission is the latest approach made by the Government of India to the problem of education. The terms of reference to the Commission cover various aspects of the secondary stage of education. They are meant to enable the Commission to outline a scheme of a reasonably uniform system. The omission of art from them as a special educational interest is too obvious to be overlooked. It is not difficult to visualise the pattern of secondary education if art and music are not integrated in it.

The Government has proposed to encourage art mostly as a concern of artists by offering patronage to them in some form. The focal point of the Boards and Academies is the community of artists, but the Government should realise that artists do not live in isolation—in a world of their own and that art receives no impetus to grow if it is not consumed. Since the artistic endeavour has the people as its ultimate point of impact, the people's interest in art serves as a great stimulus to its progress.

Hitherto, the people's role in art organisation is not properly appraised. Consequently, the interest of even the educated persons, who have claimed to be the elite, in arts whose circulation is limited to their circles has not gone deeper than the surface. They have discarded, out of the false sense of dignity, the unsophisticated art life of the millions and by doing so, they have lost more than what they have gained.

Art Of The Elite!

Since art is taken as something apart from life, as artificiality and decoration or pastime, educated persons have not cared to understand different arts properly or learnt to differentiate the genuine from sophisticated forms. The indifference to the problem of art on their part is responsible for the propagation of wrong information. There are writers who have asserted that khyal singing was originated by Tansen and that the Kathak dance is a hybrid product. Others have bumptiously maintained that western modernism is a universal development of art and that pseudo-moderns executed by some Indian artists must be taken as the examples of contemporary Indian Art. Educated persons imbibe such wrong information because a few of them have cared to acquaint themselves with the history, characteristics and schools of different Indian Arts.

While such a chaotic condition is prevalent in fashionable circles in the urban centres, the Government should see that the unsophisticated art life of the millions is not disrupted. If the progress of Indian Arts is to be stimulated on the right lines, it is absolutely necessary to educate the educated sections of the people in appreciation of different arts. The government has schemes for education of artists, but it has formulated no scheme for education of those for whom arts are intended.

Education Of The People

The Government has, at its disposal, powerful instruments of instruction, but it has not considered the desirability of exploiting them to their full capacity for what they are worth. For instance, the Government has expressed disapprobation of the unwholesome quality of Indian films of the average type, and then, it has not thought of utilising the radio to focus the people's attention on the requisition of the film which can be styled as truly India. The same is the case with music. The All India Radio will in future, broadcast higher music in an increased proportion, and the listeners, who had no grounding in music, are expected to appreciate heavier programmes. Finished forms do not educate the people in appreciation of art to the desired extent. The radio must function as an educational agency by setting special programmes of music lessons for lay listeners, while providing entertainment and recreation.

Education is a machinery which can go to the very root of the problem. It is best suited to cultivate the aesthetic sense of those to whom it may be accessible. When the programme of reorganisation of education is to embrace all its stages, there must be a plan of aesthetic training to be integrated with the system of education from its early primary stage. This is the desideratum which the Government and educationists by whom it is guided should no longer, ignore.

The Secondary Education Commission should not show an excuse that art was not mentioned in the terms of references. It should on the contrary deal with art as an important aspect of education. The present tendency is teach art and music as a practical activity and to discontinue it at the end of the fifth standard; but the final two years of secondary education mark the period during which students can evince deeper interest in arts, if the training takes the form of a theorectical course aided by demonstrations. Such a course should be compulsory. Students will thus receive grounding for appreciation of arts. The Commission, it is hoped, will lay adequate emphasis on the training in art and music from the primary stage according to the latest method and see that the art appreciation course becomes a logical end of such a training.

Asian Federation

According to news from Tokyo, there is, in some quarters, a move for the establishment of an Asian Fine Arts Federation. The "Tokyo Shimbun" has indicated readiness of the Japanese artists to participate in this Federation. It is necessary at this stage to inquire who are the persons by whom this move was initiated and where the first session of the Federation will be held. So far as India is concerned, there should, first of all, be an all-party conference followed by the formation of an all-India organisation which can negotiate, as a representative body, inter-Asian contacts and plans for the development of art.

The object of the proposed federation, according to the same report, is to promote better understanding of the special talents and characteristics of the different countries. Such a federation should leave platitudes to dilettanti. Its aim should be to study the art-tradition of each country, and the possibilities of the latter's development. Representatives of the various countries should meet on the basis of their respective traditions. Nothing will be gained if they will come together to exchange their own editions of the mannerisms western modernists. This is the time for Asian countries to assert themselves on the strength of their respective art traditions.

Forgotten Pioneers

New Delhi has, of late, been the scene of celebrations of music and of the anniversaries of the founders of modern sects and schools. Branches of a few such schools and of culture-factories are also opened in the capital. This movement seems to have received a stimulus from the decision of the Government to establish academics and to constitute radio committees. On the other side, a few notation musicians are suddenly introduced as having been foremost in the field. Such an insidious movement to glorify certain individuals or to advertise some institutions has to be deprecated, as it is likely to push more experienced and competent artists and their groups in the background. Individual gains will ultimately be a loss to the cause of art.

When New Delhi has begun to hold celebrations in honour of a few music leaders of the current age, one wonders why it has forgoten Haridas, Tansen, Soordas and Baiju who were the early pioneers of the present-day music and whose centre of activities was the region adjacent to it. The legacy of music left by these pioneers is far greater than the present fund of notation-music, but it has been deliberately overlooked by those who are seeking eminence for themselves. The public is likely to get a wrong impression that music in the North was of the light Bhajan type before the founders of the modern sects appeared on the scene.

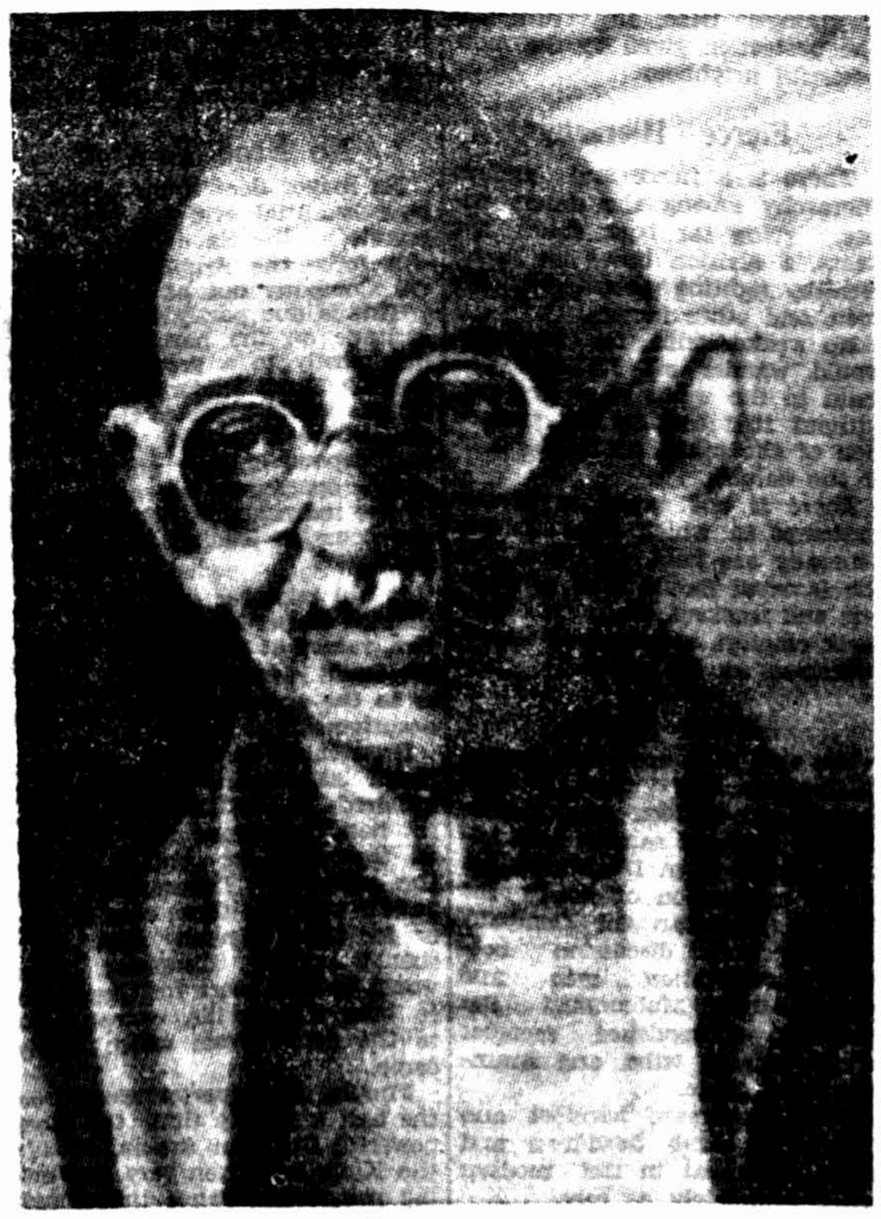
Not For Professionals

The fellowship of the International Theatre Institute is a distruction which is open for competition. The Indian Theatre Centre is said to be receiving nominations for the fellowship from the affiliated bodies in the various parts, and the Centre will have the authority to select the best candidate, and then the candidate thus selected will enter the competition as India's nominee. How far can the candidates representative character be justified by him and the centre itself?

If the Theatre Centre claims the right to speak on behalf of the entire country, it should declare whether it has conceded representation to the professional stage. Amateur theatre groups have sprung up all over the country, but they cannot set aside the professional stage which has survived in some states, nor can they claim to be the pioneers of the theatrical art.

In Western India, there are stage veterans like Bal Gandharva and Jayashankar (Sundari), and some eminent dramatists eligible for any international distinction, because they happen to be representatives of the professional stage. Invidious discrimination against such well known artists must be deprecated. If the Indian Theatre Centre is concerned with dramatic Art, it must look for nominations also in the sphere of the profesional stage. At least the centre should learn to honour veterans who are held in high esteem by the people. This is time now for the unification of the two worlds of art.

PHOTO OF MAHATMA'S STATUE



Executed by Kantilal B. Kapadia, Studio Shilpa-Bharati.

Well Selected

Appearing in these columns is the photograph of Gandhiji's statue executed by Mr. Kantilal Kapadia for a memorial scheme. Mr. Kapadia is a quiet and studious worker. The bust of Poet Narmad of Gujarat which was installed at Surat was executed by him and Mr. Yusuf Dhalla Merchant. Later, he did several replicas of Indian's sculptural masterpieces for the Vikram Exhibition.

Apart from working the academic style. Mr. Kapadia has acquired insight into the technique of Indian sculpture. The small-size reproductions of monumental works like the Trimoorthi, Sarvathi Buddha and Prajnaparmita made by him have found their way in several homes. Now it is refreshing to learn that Mr. Kapadia has been appointed as a junior lecturer in sculpture in the college of Fine Arts of the Maharapa Sayajirao University of Baroda. The authorities of the University have made the right selection. The new assignment should give Mr. Kapadia additional scope for exercising his skill in modelling, while imparting lessons to students.

'How Is The One Behind You?'

ONLY INQUIRY YOU CAN MAKE OF AN ARAB'S WIFE

BY HARRY B. ELLIS
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

Through the Arabian Desert, where the way of life of the Bedouin has changed little since the days of the Old Testament an American goes by car, which changed to the colour of sand, parts of it battered out of shape.

Harry B. Ellis describes the life in nomad camps, their attitude to women, and the skill of Salubi tribe in tracking in the desert.

By the way the Saudi demands on Aramco seem to have been settled for the time being and the company in its own interests is training up Saudi boys for its work.

MY first reason for coming to Arabia was to view the impact of oil, and Americans, on this ancient land. A second reason was more personal, but equally compelling—to drive across Arabia, from the Sinai Peninsula to the Persian Gulf, visiting the Bedouin in his home.

By the time the trip was done, my car had been changed to the colour of the sand, and parts of it were battered out of shape. The chrome across the front, the headlights, and the windshield had been scarred and frosted by particles of sand, blown down by shamal winds from the north.

But the mission had been accomplished; the desert had been crossed; and I had seen a way of life little changed since the years when Old Testament nomads roamed this same desert land.

I had visited the Bedouin in his camps, where he pitched his goat-hair tents in great semicircles, each family isolated a bit from the rest, each tent closed at the back against the wind, open at the front, and divided into men's and women's quarters.

Never should one blunder into the women's portion of the tent, an error of proportions. I visited with tribal sheiks, for example, sat by the camel saddle, seat of honour, my back only inches away from the curtain which separated the women from the "honoured" section of the tent.

Not a sound did I hear from the distaff side, no sign that they were there at all, except when the shiek peered over the curtain to ask a question of his women.

I could not help wondering, however, if their ears were not pressed as closely as possible against the curtain, listening to the words of this westerner in their midst.

There is much formality in Bedouin life, and one desert Arab, though a good friend of another, never would ask about the health of the other's wife. He would say instead: "How is the one behind you?"

It would have been a mistake for me, a stranger, to inquire regarding the womenfolk at all.

Only with care could I approach the camp water wells when women were there, filling fire-blackened copper pots for their household use. When a kettle was full, one woman would hoist it to her sister's head, and off the loaded one would go, balancing the kettle with one hand.

Above their veils I could see these women, laughing and chatting among themselves, peep out at me, the strange intruder in western clothes. Once a veil slipped down and I glimpsed a darked braid of hair, quickly concealed again beneath a fold of black.

Beneath their sober outer robes these women were colourful enough, dressed in bright calico. Almost always, however, when I tried to take their pictures, Bedouin men came up, their faces stern and cloudy, with none of the friendliness they would have shown me in their tents.

Salubis

Not all the women whom I saw were veiled, for in one camp the car had scarcely stopped before women—turquoise, red, and silver jewelry in their nostrils, or their hair—crowded about the doors, holding out their hands for money, or prompting their children to do the same.

But these were Salubis, poor and unfortunate folk, at the bottom of the social ladder as far as Bedouins are concerned.

No Arab would marry a Salubi, considered neither Arab nor Moslem in the strictest sense. How did these non-Semitic people—whose status is most clearly marked, perhaps, in that they ride donkeyback, and rarely on the more stately camel—come into the Arabian Desert?

Most historians hold that they are descendants of those who followed the Christian Crusaders, centuries ago. However that may be, a Salubi tribe ordinarily must protect itself in the desert by mending the pots and pans of a stronger tribe, in return for the protection given by the more powerful neighbour.

Fierce Hierachy

There is a fierce and jealous hierarchy among the desert tribes, going far back into the years, a division based on camel wealth, fighting prowess of the men, and other factors.

No weaker tribe, for example, would wander off its own domain to the wadis of a stronger, without first seeking the protection of the other, as in the case of the Salubis.

There is one exception to the contempt in which most Salubis generally are held, and that is the fame of Salubi men as hunters and trackers. Many a desert sheik employs a keen-eyed Salubi tribesmen as his guide.

Master Guide

The skill of a desert tracker in finding his way through what appears, to western eyes, a featureless waste of sand is astounding. One day in Dhahran I sat in the exploration office of the Arabian American Oil Company listening to a discussion between exploration men and Khamis ibn Muhammad ibn Rimthan, distinguished member of the Ajman tribe, and Aramco's chief guide.

This gentleman, barefoot and dressed in Arab headdress and white robes, sat in the modern office completely at ease.

For years he had been Aramco's chief field guide, knew much of Arabia—that great, largely trackless peninsula of sand, gravel, and sometimes rock—as another man might know the way from living room to kitchen. Often Aramco found Khamis' knowledge to be more exact than existing maps.

The exploration men, as I listened, were plotting in an area of jebels, wadis, and other features of an unmapped area near the Rub al Khali, or Empty Quarter, of southern Arabia. Time after time they described to Khamis small hills or wadis, which they had "discovered" in their exploration for oil, and almost always the guide named the features as they were coloquially known. This be it remembered, in an area as much as 1,000 miles from Dhahran.

Khamis lays no claim to having learned Arabia by himself. Whenever, through the years, he has gone out with an exploration crew, he has "picked the brains" of the best of the local guides and committed their knowledge to memory, thus supplementing his own tribal knowledge, gathered when he wandered with the Ajman people across the tribal preserves.

Khamis is lean, as are all Bedouins, handsome of face, with grizzled gray beard, high cheekbones, and a level open gaze. I could not tell, beneath his cloaking ghitra, whether his gray locks were shoulder-long, in the Bedouin fashion, or clipped shorter like the Americans'.

There is an ageless dignity about a man like Khamis—no sense of hurry or confusion, no apparent mental clashings, no reflections that in the ancient history of his land his career is but a speck. He is a part of the land; he learns not only his crafts, but his duties toward Allah and life, and with dignity and purpose lives out his days.

No Need To Quit

No longer does there appear to be substantial evidence that demands by the Saudi Government will force the Arabian American Oil Company out of business.

This is due partly to a tougher attitude on the part of Aramco, but mostly to a growing realization by Saudi leaders as to what closure would mean to their country, where thousands of citizens now depend entirely on the company's operations, to say nothing of the individual enrichment that has come to leading Saudi families.

It will take, for example, an estimated 50 per cent of 1952 royalties, valued at $208,000,000, to keep the Saudi royal and princely houses in the style to which they are accustomed.

Even more important, perhaps, Saudi leaders are aware that hundreds of Saudis, Aramco-trained, now have gone into business on their own as contractors for the company. Thousands more Saudis work for these contractors, or for the company itself, and should Aramco disappear, there would be little place for these men to take their skills, except back to the desert from which they came.

Finally, this reporter learned on the best authority that the most powerful figure in Arabia, outside the King, has given very convincing private assurance that Saudi Arabia has no intention of springing the demand which would force the company to leave.

Since the over-all concession agreement was revised early in 1951, four major points have been at issue between the company and the Saudis, and these now are regarded as settled, at least for the time being.

Victory For Saudis

The 1951 agreement provided for the payment by Aramco to the Saudi Arab Government of royalties and corporation taxes up to 50 per cent of net operating revenue after the payment of United States corporation taxes.

This now has been revised to read payment of these Saudi royalties and taxes before United States taxes, which will increase the Saudi annual take by $15,000,000 or so — certainly a victory for the Saudis.

It is pointed out, however, that because of the correspondingly lessened revenue on which Aramco must pay United States taxes, the net income of the company will not be appreciably lessened.

A second point at issue was Saudi representation on Aramco's board of directors, and the 12-man board soon will include two Saudis among its members.

The Saudis also had demanded the payment of $100,000,000 per year, for four years, in the event that war or other catastrophe closed the operation down. This demand was flatly refused by the company.

The Saudis also requested, and obtained, transfer to the operating headquarters of Aramco from New York to Dhahran, though the request that the company become a Saudi Arab corporation was refused.

Less important points still at issue, such as customs evaluations, now are held in abeyance, pending the arrival of an American financial expert, hired by the Saudi Government to help put its inchoate financial house in order

Other Demands

Some recent reports have listed demands about to be made on the company which, if persisted in, almost certainly would bring a decision from the parent companies — Standard Oil of California, the Texas Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Socony Vacuum Oil — to close Aramco down.

These listed demands include the surrender of half of Aramco's 400,000-square mile concession within five years, and the total exploitation of the remaining 200,000 square miles, with the penalty for non-exploitation to be payment of royalties on oil not produced.

Such a demand might well be voiced by the Saudis with little hope of its acceptance but merely as a bargaining counter to wring an extra ounce of concession from a company which has been generous in the past.

Splitting of the concession is not properly an issue, according to company officials, for there are not enogh marketing and refining facilities in the world to handle all the oil which Aramco even now could produce, let alone what might be produced from areas not yet exploited.

Many of the wells which Aramco has dug now are capped and idle, because there are no marketing facilities to handle their flow. Thus the time might come, Aramco officials say, when the company might willingly surrender part of its concession on demand, though there would be no question of paying royalties on oil not produced.

There is a general feeling among company officials that at times in the past Aramco was too quick to agree to Saudi demands, and that a somewhat stiffer policy now is in order, particularly with the country so deeply dependent upon oil operations.

A measure of this dependence is seen in the fact that, of 1952's $208,000,000 royalties, $25,000,000 will be held back to repay a loan made to the government by New York banking interests last year. If the Saudi Arabian Government in addition to the $145,000,000 earned in royalties and taxes in 1951, needed to borrow an additional $25,000,000, the effect of shutting off all royalties can easily be seen.

In Country's Interests

To many observers, the trend of events has removed the length of Aramco's stay in Arabia from the list of important questions. These observers look back, instead, to the company's historic decision to integrate its operations as closely as possible with the economy of the country, giving Saudi citizens the benefits of education and a raised standard of living.

This policy has been an expensive one for Aramco, which could have done little more than hire cheap Saudi labour, pay its royalties, and devote its main energies to extracting oil. But in the long run, Aramco is convinced the policy it chooses is the one best suited to the interests of the country.

Inevitably, however, social changes are coming to Arabia, land made up largely of nomadic shepherds, ruled by an absoluate monarch, himself dependent upon the Koran for his authority. It is these changes which will measure the true value of Aramco to Arabia, and they have become the important things to watch.

IN THE FAR EAST

Literacy campaign in Sarawak, Borneo.

BY CAR THROUGH ARABIAN DESERT

TEARS KILL BACTERIA

A woman's tears may not always prevail in the battle of the sexes, but they are top artillery in antibacterial warfare according to the Parkchester General Hospital's "Journal of Medicine and Surgery

Human tears may be diluted as much as 6,000 times and they will still kill off a hundred different species of microbes. This bacteria-killing power is due to a compound called lysozyme that is present in great abundance.

CHESS

BEWARE BEGINNER!

These Are The Pitfalls

THERE are too many maxims that a player fresh to the theory of Chess Openings hears these days. The established methods of commencing the game are no doubt the result of painstaking analysis and the trial and error through many centuries. The correct use of the theory of openings is essential as they are the most classic examples of correct attack and accurate defence.

The beginner should first learn the kingside openings as they lead to immediate contact of the opposing forces and rapid and purposeful development of both the sides. He must see the intentions of the adversary find the number of correct moves available for him and discard the bad moves that is his move. Development of the forces rapidly is a matter of vital importance and many times a backward piece may be altogether out of the game.

For instance, the maxim very often heard and mentioned by text books oftener that the best opening is that in which no piece is moved twice before all the other pieces have been developed is not without it's fallacy. This looks at the game from only one side of the board forgetting that from the very first move the actual play on the board is the product of not one but two minds. Let us take an example a variation of the Ruy Lopez. 1. P—K4, P—K4; 2. Kt—KB3, Kt—QB3; 3. B—Kt5, P—QR3; 4. B—R4, Kt—B3, 5. Castles, B—K2, 6. R—K1; P—QK4; 7. B—Kt3, P—Q3, 8. P—QB3, Kt—QR4, 9. B—B2, The Bishop moves four times but still nobody will say that Ruy Lopez is not a good opening. The four moves of the Bishop have been made without even touching the Queenside pieces. Dr. Lasker in another Ruy Lopez variation moves the Bishop to Kt5 and back to B1. No doubt he has meanwhile castled and brought his Rook to K1. This means that the Bishop at B1 is strongest as the position has changed. IF TO MOVE A PIECE TWICE IMPLIES WASTED EFFORT IT IS BAD WHETHER IN THE OPENING MIDDLE-GAME OR ENDING. If it is part of the orderly development of pieces, taking into account what the opponent is doing then the violation of general principles is not wrong.

NEXT PITFALL

Then the danger of too much arithmetic in chess is the next pitfall. "The Bishop is equal to 3 Pawns or 3½ Pawns or 3.05 P and a Rook is 5.48 or 4½ Pawns and the Queen equal to 9 or 9.94 Pawns "These formulae do not work in chess, so also a mathematical value to certain pieces on certain squares. You may have more material according to the formula and a lost position! You might have a mathematical superiority positionally but no defence for an attack. These calculations may fascinate mathematicians, but the mathematician does not consider an important, thing—direct progress to checkmate.

Unless by weak play on the part of an opponent opportunities present themselves for an attack one should develop the Queenside pieces before committing oneself to attack

Neglect of this very elementary matter has resulted in defeat. To defend himself the opponent develops his own pieces exchanges take place the attack fades away and the lifting of the mist shows you that your opponent is in a superior position and a better developed game. The second player (i.e. Black) should give particular care to the development of his Queenside Bishop. It is an important move and the Bishop should be developed after the most careful consideration as quite a number of times this means the difference between obtaining a good or a bad game. Blacks KB in most cases is best placed at K2 for both attack and defence.

AVOIDABLE MOVES

Unnecessary moves such as P—QR3 or PKR3 should be avoided as mere routine moves. The pinning of the knight on either side by the Bishop is not such an important matter as the knights may be relieved by developing moves.

Do not castle too early. There may be safety in this move but you give the address of your king too early to the enemy allowing him to develop his forces in the proper manner. Nor should you delay it too long as the King is very much exposed and difficult to defend. This move in Ruy Lopez is actually a developing move as it brings the K-Rook into action.

Do not grab Pawns, there might be a danger nearby. Analyse deeply and try to find out why the piece is given up. Sometimes it may be his mistake and you may win but it can also be a baited trap. Beware of sacrifices, do not accept them, your king may be in immediate danger.

The following game was played in the fourteenth U.S.S.R. championship in 1945. Ragosin a brilliant Russian player has wasted a chance of winning against Mikhael Botwinnik the reigning world champion.

WHITE:—RAGOSIN.
BLACK:—BOTWINNIK.

Two Knight's Defence

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-Kt5 (*1), P-Q4, 5. PXP, Kt-R4, (*2). 6. B-Kt5ch., P-B3; 7. PXP, PXP; 8 B-K2, P-KR3; 9. Kt-KB3, P-K5, 10. Kt-K5, B-Q3; 11. P-Q4, PXP e.p., 12. KtXP, Q-B2; 13. Qt-Q2, Castles; 14. P-QKt4?! (*3), Kt-Q4; 15. B-Kt2 (*4), KtXP; 16. KtXKt, BXKt; 17. Castles, R-Kt1 (*5); 18. Kt-Kt3!, R-Q1; 19. B-K5 (*6), RXQ (*7); 20. BXQ, RXQR (*8; 21. RXR, KtXKt; 22. R-Q1! (*9), R-R1 (*10); 23. R-Q8ch., B-B1; 24. RPXKt (*11), B-Kt2; 25. B-Kt8, (*12), P-QR4; 26. P-KB3 (*13), P-R5; 27. PXP, RXP; 28. K-B2, P-QB4; 29. K-K3, B-B3 (*14); 30. B-Q3, R-R1 (*15), 31. B-QB4? (*16), R-R6ch., 32. K-Q2 (*17), P-Kt4; 33. R-B8, B-Q2; 34. R-Q8, B-B3; 35. B-Q3, R-R1; 36. K-K3, K-Kt2; 37. B-K5ch., P-B3; 38. RXR, BXR (½18); 39. B-B7, B-B3, (*19); 40. P-R3, K-B2 (*20).

(*1) Some doubt must be cast on the adoption of such a continuation against a player of Botwinnik's strength, for Black obtains a lasting initiative.

(*2) Vlvestad's continuation 5. !....P-QKt4; is interesting.

(*3) This move has been already met with. All the same 14. P-KR3, and 15. Castles would be better.

(*4) Of course not 15. PXKt??, Kt-B6. etc.

(*5) Although white has succeeded in castling, he has lost his extra Pawn, and has the inferior game for Black could at once seize the central files. This variation adopted by Botwinnik is new but less strong.

(*6) Taking immediate advantage of Black's error of omission.

(*7) 19....Q-K2; 20. QXRch is bad for Black who should have played 19....., B-Q3; 20. BXB, RXB; 21. Q-K1!, KtXKt; 22. RPX Kt, B-B4; 23. Q-B3 with no advantage to either side. By the text move Black gives up the initiative.

(*8) 20....RXRch; 21. RXR, would give white the exchange and the game.

(*9) This is unexpected and very strong typical of Ragosin. The Rook takes up a threatening position. 22. PXKt, R-Kt2 leads to a draw.

(*10) 22....R-Kt2 would be bad because of 23. R-Q8ch., K-R2; 24. RXB. Kt-B4; (24....Kt-Q5; 25. B-R6 winning the exchange); 25. B-B3. and Black loses a Pawn. Nor was 24.....Kt-B8; any better;

(*11) A blunder!!! After 24. BPXKt. Black's position was clearly lost.

(*12) Had white played 24. BPXKt, this move would win.

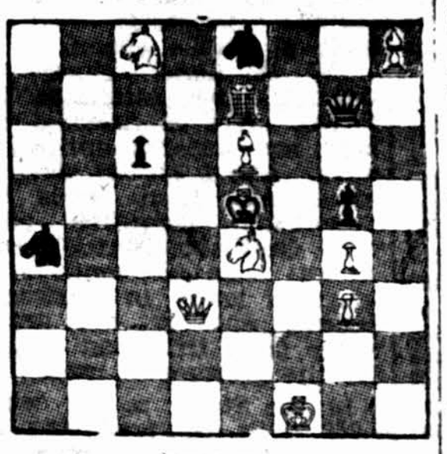
(*13) Were the Pawn still at Q-R2 then 26. P-QR4 would win.

(*14) 29.....P-Kt4 at once was better.

(*15) White threatened to force the win by 31. B-Q6, R-R1; 32. RXR, BXR; 33. BXB, KXB; 34. B-K4;

(*16) White loses another chance to win. (*17) if K-B4 then R-R5. (*18) If White's Bishop were not attacked then 39. B-K4 would win. (*19) But with the four Bishops on the Board the QBP is safe. (*20) Abandoned as a draw. A tense interesting game.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER
Problem No. 6
BY EDGAR THEIMER
BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Solution problem No. 5. Key move:—Kt-B1. The key self-pins the Queen and the three defences of Black interfering either with the Knights or Pawn unpin the Queen and provide different mating squares. The mates initially following moves of the Black Bishop vanish. A feature peculiar to Marshal's problems.

Tunnel In The Sky

(Continued from Page 2 Col 5)
overlooked in the actual construction. Ventilating stations will collect the exhaust air and draw it to the tunnel ends with large fans. Other sets of fans will force fresh air through ducts below the roadway.

Such features as fluorescent lighting, automatic traffic controllers and automatic watchmen are all included in the tunnel as well as several parking niches cut into the wall, to allow for emergency repairs to automobiles. Even gasoline filling stations will be in the tunnel, to make sure that no car runs out of gas, causing a traffic jam, stretching for more than seven miles.

About 200,000 cars are expected to pass through the tunnel yearly. They will pay a toll charge: about $1.50 for a small car with four passengers. Plans call for opening the tunnel at night to trucks. In this way, about 500,000 tons of freight can be hauled through annually.

The new roadway will save about 6 hours of heavy mountain driving from France to Italy in the summer months, and about 18 hours of driving time in the winter months, when many of the mountain passes become so blocked with snowdrifts that they become virtually impassable.

Since it takes a good automobile about an hour and a half on the average to cross one of the high passes in the Alps, the tunnel will cut this time to around 12 minutes!

The Mont Blanc., Tunnel will rise gradually from an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet on its route from Chamonix to Cormaiore. A mountain station is now being built at Aiguille du Midi on the French border, which yawns over a dizzying chasm of 3,840 meters. There is a possibility a causeway will be constructed later, to join the other mountain glacier of Dent du Gent, on the Italian side.

FUTURE OF SAAR HANGS IN BALANCE

(Continued From Page 4 Col. 4)
but most unimaginative. It is designed along strong, clean functional lines, but with little charm.

And this question of charm becomes a special point, for in order to get enthusiastic support for the Saar there is a need for building up more than just a functional and rather nice little "capital" area. Europeans, with their great love of charm and their many enchanting old capitals, naturally want this quality to be especially expressed in any new "capital."

Obviously, here is where pooling needs to be done, and what the Italians especially cannot contribute in strength in the coal and iron sections of the pool could be more than offset by their contribution to taste in building a capital city.

This means going beyond the mere new authority buildings and their accompanying housing developments. It would have to mean a radical restudy of the whole Saarbrucken centre plans so that the same charm would manifest itself there as elsewhere, making the whole city one which would attract the thousands of people of different nationalities who would have to plan to make it their permanent home if it became the capital of a federated Europe.

Plan Works Well

This is not to decry the excellent if purely functional plan now being put into operation in the centre of the city. It works well. But it already is becoming monotonous in its repetition, and this long before the majority of the new buildings have been put up.

The Saar points out that it is well placed in regard to other chief industrial cities of Europe. It is 240 miles from Saarbrucken to Paris, 85 miles to Luxembourg, 210 to Brussels, 102 to Bonn, 210 to Essen, and 120 to Frankfurt.

Several newly finished buildings designed to house the Saar Government are offered for immediate use by the Schuman community, one with 250 offices, another with 236, and a third with 200, plus several large halls for large-scale meetings.

As for housing the personnel, a number of hotels now are available, and some 400 individual houses, projected or under construction, could be turned over to the High Authority until its own permanent housing developments were finished.

Dominant Issue

Even the present slow-moving negotiations between the French and Germans in trying to arrive at what constitutes a true "Europeanization" of the Saar do not discourage the Saarlanders. They have a capacity for work and a stolid fixity of purpose which nothing can turn aside. The way they are rebuilding their wrecked country without complaints while carrying a tremendous financial load of war-wounded soldiers, plus widows and children, is proof of this.

Hitler took 50,000 soldiers out of the Saar's 900,000 population, and he used them profligately.

A land of working people with a highly developed social consciousness, the Saarlanders give all possible aid to their war victims. Considering in addition to all this the fact that 50 per cent of all the buildings in the country were wrecked and that everything is being vigorously reconstructed, one has to acknowledge that the Saarlanders are showing qualities which make one want to help them with their "capital" plea.

But it has to be more than that. Strasbourg; The Hague; Liege, Belgium; Luxembourg; Turin, Italy; Fontainebleau and Rambouillet in France—all have their advocates at the highest levels. As a result, it is likely that the choice of the permanent seat or capital may be the dominant issue of the first meeting of the Schuman Assembly at Strasbourg September 10.

Jayaprakash

(Continued From Page 4 Col. 5)
some unseemly Congress traditions any more. They are out of place today. A Marxist or a real leftist must show indifference, if not contempt, for garlands, addresses, parties and purses. They used to be a symbol of respect and affection a few years ago, but now they symbolise flattery and servility. Garlands are thrown around ministers necks to pamper and humour them. Addresses and purses are presented to them to get larger "purses" in return in the shape of permits and licences. I was impressed when J. P. turned down a proposal of presenting a purse to him on his 50th birthday He eloquently, but with modesty stated "I have always been working for the party and I shall continue to do so." I do not want this tradition prevailing elsewhere to be copied by the Socialist Party. J. P.'s attitude is commendable.

If you see J. P. from close quarters you can never guess that this "docile" charming youngman is a born revolutionary.

It is said that high CID officers in Lahore Fort often wondered how that calm, composed, peaceful gentleman could be a revolutionary leader during most turbulent times.

Those who hear J. P.'s speeches can never imagine that he can organise guerilla bands and can lead revolutionary movements. He gives you the impression of being a charming man who captures your sympathy by his friendliness and smiles. However, once in a while there is the frown of the revolutionary on his face which scares away many people. J.P. commands respect and affection not only of those who belong to his party, but also of others who widely differ from him. I know how sad Nehru was when J. P decided to leave the Congress despite his persuasion on various occasions "He is today one of the most popular and respected names in public life, but few know what magnificent personality it is which passes under the name of Jai Prakash. Fewer still suspect the widely varied experience and adventures that have gone to the making of so fascinating a man" wrote his friend Meherally.

NO SURRENDER

Communists are carrying on a wild campaign against J. P. and accuse him of being pro-American. They have been villifying him in all possible ways, but J. P. is too great a patriot and too honest a gentleman to sell his soul or mortgage his country to any nation or individual however great they might be. He is neither anti-American nor, anti-Russian. He will hate to make India a satellite of any nation. He loves his country too much to do anything to lower its prestige. He wants India to have a high and respected place in the world.

He is not greedy of power or position and he can never compromise on principles. We know that several times he refused to join the government, because he did not agree with their policies.

A lesser man would have easily twisted his conscience to suit his convenience. It is a tragedy that he has no hand in formulating policies of our country. However, no one can doubt that soon J. P. would have the opportunity of building up India according to his dreams and design. He is the coming man and the nation expects much from him. Let us wish him well and hope that he will not disappoint us.

He had proposed, and she had turned him down. "I know the kind of man you're looking for," he said bitterly. "If I were rich you'd accept me fast enough."

The girl smiled. "You know," she remarked, "that's really most flattering."

"Oh, you think it's flattering to be called a gold-digger, do you?"

"I do," the girl replied. "All the other men tell me how beautiful I am, how charming and so on. You're the first one to give me credit for having a little common sense."

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Deserts Will Bloom

SCIENCE BATTLES WITH DROUGHT AND ARIDITY

THE deserts of the world have long been a challenge to man's ingenuity. Vast areas in South Asia, the Middle East, in Africa and in the United States have insufficient rainfall, where it is impossible to grow good crops except by irrigation. These deserts are a challenge because the parched land, which looks sterile and worthless, will usually yield rich harvests when water is brought to it.

More than ever before, farmers are looking to desert areas to produce the food needed for a constantly expanding population. The governments of India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Middle East and Africa have given high priority to the development of water resources. In many places, the people of these countries are hard at work, putting in irrigation canals, digging wells, clearing and levelling land, and experimenting with crops to find varieties best suited to local conditions.

In southern Arizona, in the south-western section of the United States, farmers have already proved that the desert can blossom like the rose. By impounding river water in reservoirs and by digging wells to tap underground basins, they have converted thousands of acres of desert into green fields. Arizona's story is significant in other parts of the world, because it shows that farmers can conquer the desert through technical skill and hard work.

Victims Of Drought

Arizona lies between the states of California and New Mexico. Its southern border is on the boundary separating the United States from the Republic of Mexico. Arizona became a part of the Union in 1912 the last of the 48 states to enter. Its land area of 113,909 square miles makes it the fifth largest state. It is about the same size as Iraq which has 116,600 square miles of land area.

Arizona has three distinct physical areas, each with more or less individual climate, flora and fauna. The northern section has lofty plateaus gashed by huge canyons, the best known being the Grand Canyon.

The central section is made up of high mountain ranges which run diagonally across the state in a north-south direction. The southern section consists largely of low and level river plains in the east and of a great desert traversed by the Gila River in the west.

The major part of Arizona's irrigated land lies in the southern plains section, in a region of low rainfall and high temperature. Phoenix, the state's largest city (10,000 population) and principal marketing centre, has an average annual rainfall of eight inches, but during drought periods no more than two inches of rain may fall in an entire year. Since summer temperatures often soar to 108 and 125 degrees Fahrenheit, most of the scanty rainfall is lost through evaporation.

Despite Aridity

In spite of the aridity, Arizona farmers have about one million acres in cultivation. On land that once grew nothing but cactus, greasewood, mesquite, and other desert plants, farmers are now producing cotton, alfalfa, vegetables, small grains, citrus fruits, and dates.

Since the land is fertile and growing seasons are long, harvests are bountiful. It is usual for farmers to harvest two crops of lettuce or five cuttings of Alfalfa in a growing season. They lead the nation in per-acre yields of short staple cotton. Whereas cotton farmers of the southern United States average only a little more than 325 lbs. of cotton lint per acre, Arizona farmers produce an average of more than 950 lbs. of cotton lint per acre.

Irrigated By Wells

The water well has been chiefly responsible for the transformation of Arizona. About two-thirds of Arizona's ...tion water is pumped ...rivately-owned wells. The other third is surface water that comes largely from federal irrigation projects built at public expense.

W. W. Lane, State Water Commissioner, estimates that 555,000 acres of Arizona farm land are watered entirely by wells. About 335,000 acres get some water from wells and some from irrigation reservoirs. Only about 80,000 acres—or less than one-tenth of all irrigated land in Arizona—depend entirely on gravity water from irrigation projects for the growing of crops.

In the State as a whole, 4,500 wells are producing water for desert soil. Some wells are only 95 feet deep, but the average well is 285 to 475 feet deep, and a few penetrate the earth to a depth of 1,400 feet.

Although the earliest irrigation wells were drilled in Arizona about 40 years ago, the great boom in well drilling did not come until after World War II. At least three factors encouraged farmers to drill well and clear desert land for cultivation: the high price of farm produce, the improvement in well-drilling and water-pumping techniques, and the abundance of relatively cheap power. Most farmers pump water with electricity from federal hydro-electric plants, but some farmers use natural gas, butane or distillate (diesel oil) as a fuel.

Turbine pumps, developing from 175 to 300 horsepower, raise the water to the earth's surface at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 gallons a minute. Each year farm pumps in Arizona deliver sufficient water to cover 16 million acres to a depth of one foot.

Indian's Example

Many farmers, once poor have become prosperous in southern Arizona. Diwan Singh is a good example. Mr Singh, who traces his ancestry to India, moved in 1924 to Casa Grande, a small town about south of Phoenix. At that time he worked on farms as a hired man for daily wages. Today Mr. Singh owns 13,500 acres of developed farmland and is one of the leading citizens of southern Arizona.

Diwan Singh, now retired, leases his land to other farmers. Harry Singh, who raises cotton on 200 acres, is one of Mr. Singh's renters.

Harry Singh is a second generation American. His father, Ganda Singh, left Delhi in 1912 and came halfway around the world to make his home in the United States.

Twenty-nine-year old Harry came to Arizona because it is a place where a young man can test his strength. "I like to go to where things are happening, where there's a chance to get ahead," Harry said.

Harry Singh's farm is completely mechanised. With machine he levels the land, ploughs to a depth of 18 inches, plants seed, cultivates and fertilizes the plants, and harvests the matured cotton. He owns two huge land levelling machines, each capable of moving 350,000 cubic feet earth in a day. As a sideline to his farming, he has cleared and levelled about 2,000 acres for other farmers.

Harry Singh plants his cotton seed in April. During the growing season, he uses well water to irrigate his fields every two or three weeks. He harvests his crop in October.

Like most Arizona farmers, Harry Singh prefers to grow short staple cotton. This year Arizona farmers planted about 220,000 acres in short staple cotton and only about 5,000 acres in the long staple American-Egyptian varieties.

Battling With Desert

Cotton, Arizona's leading crop, was valued at nearly 200 million dollars in 1951. Vegetable crops like lettuce, brocoli, carrots, and celery ranked second in the state with a total value of 54 million dollars.

One of the many vegetable growers in Arizona is Leon Zigoures, who raises Irish potatoes on a farm near Casa Grande. On 100 acres of irrigated desert land he produced this year an average of 14 tons of potatoes per acre.

"I've never seen potatoes grow so fast as they do in desert soil," Mr. Zigoures said. "All they need is plenty of water."

The deserts of Arizona are thousands of miles distant from the deserts of South Asia, the Middle East and Africa, but the problems are basically the same. It's a matter of clearing and levelling the land and developing a source of irrigation water.

Through the Point Four programme of technical assistance, irrigation specialists of the United States are taking their skills to many nations. These men learned how to cope with deserts by working on irrigation developments in arid areas of western United States. Today they are sharing this knowledge with technicians of other nations.

WATER FROM 650 FEET DOWN

U. S. Soil Conservation agent visits farmer Singh. American-born Harry Singh, right, whose father, Ganda Singh, arrived in the United States from Delhi in 1912, owns a 200-acre farm in Arizona where he raises a rich crop of cotton on reclaimed desert land. He is shown here talking with Edgar Stephenson, U.S. Soil Conservation Service Agent. The irrigation pump in foreground produces 1,800 gallons per minute from a well 650 feet deep. The water table is at 200 feet. The water from pump flows into concrete ditches, and is fed into each row of cotton.

Indian Makes A Mark In Arizona Story

ARIZONA IRRIGATION

U.S. born farmer Harry Singh, sets out aluminum siphon pipes to feed water from main ditch into each row prior to cotton planting. The spaced dams in ditch regulate flow.

NIGERIA'S PALM OIL

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

the year round, with seasonal peaks in March and November. Actual capacity of each mill is about twelve hundredweights an hour.

Apart from the quality advantages of mill-produced oil, the degree of extraction is improved. It rated at about 50 per cent for the primitive methods, about 65 per cent in the hand presses; and better than 85 per cent in the pioneer mills.

Sequence of operations in the mill is: sterilisation and cooking; centrifugal separation of oil; separation of fibre from nuts. The fibre is used to fire the boiler and there is enough oil left in it to keep an adequate head of steam for both cooking and mechanical processes. The nuts are dried and the shells separated from the kernels mechanically, the shells becoming more fuel. All kernels are processed and the oil made into cattle cake.

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